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SATURDAY NIGHT

NOVEMBER 7, 1942

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

BEYOND all question it is extremely difficult to keep up with Mr. Mitchell Hepburn. For a periodical which, owing to its nation-wide circulation, has to go to press a day or two before it is read, it is all but impossible. Nevertheless we shall continue trying; but our readers will have to understand that we do not profess to keep up with him later than noon on Wednesday of each week. What he does between that and Saturday has to wait for comment in the following week's issue.

Thus, on Wednesday, October 21, after we had gone to press, Mr. Hepburn resigned the premiership of Ontario and issued a statement giving various reasons for so doing, and announcing that he had agreed, at the incoming premier's request, to retain the Provincial Treasurership "for a short time, after which I shall retire from public life." Rumors immediately began circulating to the effect that his resignation had something to do with the coming Winnipeg convention of the Conservative party. Asked, on the same evening, by the *Globe and Mail* whether there was anything in these rumors, Mr. Hepburn declared that he stood by his formal statement, and added: "What does a person have to do to be believed?"

This was all that we had before us when we went to press on the succeeding Wednesday, and in that issue we naturally commented upon his statement in the full assurance that it was what he wanted us to believe. But, again choosing the moment just after our going to press (it really begins to look almost personal), later on that very Wednesday Mr. Hepburn issued another statement, giving a radically different set of reasons for his retirement from the premiership, and withdrawing altogether his retirement from the Provincial Treasurership. He had been convinced, he said, that it was his duty to remain in that office indefinitely "with the hope that the Government might continue our many and varied provincial services" and yet be able to show another balanced budget. And a few hours later SATURDAY NIGHT was on the street professing its entire faith in Mr. Hepburn's intention to retire!

And now we have once again to go to press with no intimation of what Mr. Hepburn intends to do, more recent than that of Wednesday of last week. It is possible that before these lines are read he will have announced his intention of resuming the premiership, or of going to Winnipeg, or of joining the C.C.F., or of removing to Great Britain and accumulating a peerage. We cannot tell. All we can do is to assure Mr. Hepburn and our readers that we believe that up to Wednesday he was intending not to leave the Provincial Treasury and not to go to Winnipeg. If he announces some new intention between now and Saturday we shall have to hold our declaration of faith in that until next week's issue.

National Figure

ONE other item of belief, however, is less likely to call for adjustment from week to week. We believe very firmly that these successive and sudden gyrations are making it extremely difficult to put Mr. Hepburn over, at Winnipeg or anywhere else, as the man of destiny who alone can save the country from the clutches of Mr. King. It is true that the gyrations so far concern only the administration of the province of Ontario, which is not unaccustomed to that sort of thing. But they are being reported and commented on in every corner of the Dominion, just at the moment when anybody who wants to use Mr. Hepburn in an anti-King coalition—if there is anybody

RESOLVED TO HOLD WHAT THEY'VE HELPED BUILD IN 25 YEARS OF THE U.S.S.R., RUSSIA'S FACTORY WORKERS TRAIN TO FIGHT AS SOLDIERS TOO IF NECESSARY.
(See pages 4 and 5 for story of Soviet development since 1917.)

—must be praying most desperately to have him appear as a serious, consistent and reliable personage; and the comment is not helpful to that conception.

As for the assumption implicit in the latest (up to last Wednesday) about-face, namely that nobody except Mr. Hepburn can avoid a deficit in the finances of Ontario, it seems to us to do less than justice to Mr. Chester Walters, the Deputy Minister, to say nothing of the various possible Provincial Treasurers left in the truncated cabinet of Mr. Conant.

Dissolution Right

THE Winnipeg *Free Press* is much displeased, not about Mr. Hepburn's resignation, but about his action in conferring the premiership upon Mr. Conant. It thinks that there is probably a substantial majority of the party who would have preferred somebody else; and it holds that Mr. Conant's possession of the power of dissolution makes it virtually impossible for that majority to oust Mr. Conant and put its nominee in his place.

That of course is the inevitable result of the *Free Press's* theory of the constitution, which makes the Crown—the Lieutenant-Governor in this instance—incapable of refusing to grant a dissolution on the advice of a premier who has ceased to have a majority in the House. On that theory Mr. Conant can wield whatever compulsory powers accrue to him—and they may be great or small according to circumstances—from the ability to command the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve the Legislature. Members, it is well known, do not like to be dissolved if they can help it; and there are special reasons why Ontario Liberal members do not like to be dissolved at the present juncture.

But on Mr. Forsey's and our own theory of the constitution, no such result follows. If Mr. Conant, finding himself with inadequate support in the Legislature, should advise the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve it, any person who has the assurance of a majority of its members that they will support him in carrying on the government of the province should in our opinion have the right to go to the Lieutenant-Governor, inform him of the circumstances, and ask to be entrusted with the task of forming a Ministry.

Our whole point is that when the existing premier admits that he cannot carry the House with him, it should be the House and not this premier who decides whether it shall continue or be dissolved. If the House is willing to continue under another premier we can see no reason why it should not do so. That the situation leaves in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor a certain very limited scope for the exercise of discretion—as to whether the proposed new premier can actually carry the Legislature with him—does not distress us at all. An excellent definition of the Crown's chief function is that of G. M. Young (it occurs in a book called "Early Victorian England," so the *Free Press* will probably dismiss it as referring to a less mature democracy than Canada's): "that power of helping the country to find the Government it wants, which makes monarchy so precious an adjunct to the party system." A general election is not always the only way by which the country can find the Government it wants.

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Must We Hate?

See article by H. G. L. Strange on page six.

Bank of Montreal

CANADA'S oldest banking institution this week changed its slogan from "Established over 100 years" to "Established over 125 years." The Bank of Montreal is of the same age as the Rush-Bagot Agreement establishing disarmament between the United States and Canada and thus eliminating force as an element in the relations between the two great nations of North America. Integrity, wisdom and enterprise are the qualities which have made possible this long and immensely useful career, and which will ensure its continuance for many years to come. For no matter what changes may occur in laws and institutions, the business of dealing in credit—that is to say, in the promises of sound men engaged in sound business—will certainly continue to be one of the most vital functions of civilization.

Getting Into the War

THE astounding record of war materials production communicated to the public through a page advertisement of General Motors this week cannot fail to have been a revelation to most readers of the speed with which conversion of plant operations from civilian to military purposes has gone on since Japan brought the United States into the war. The war output of General Motors in September was almost three times what it had been in January, and the rate of increase has been more rapid in the last months than in the first. If the ability to deliver the output of these plants at the field of action were as well assured as the output itself, the end of the war would be in sight.

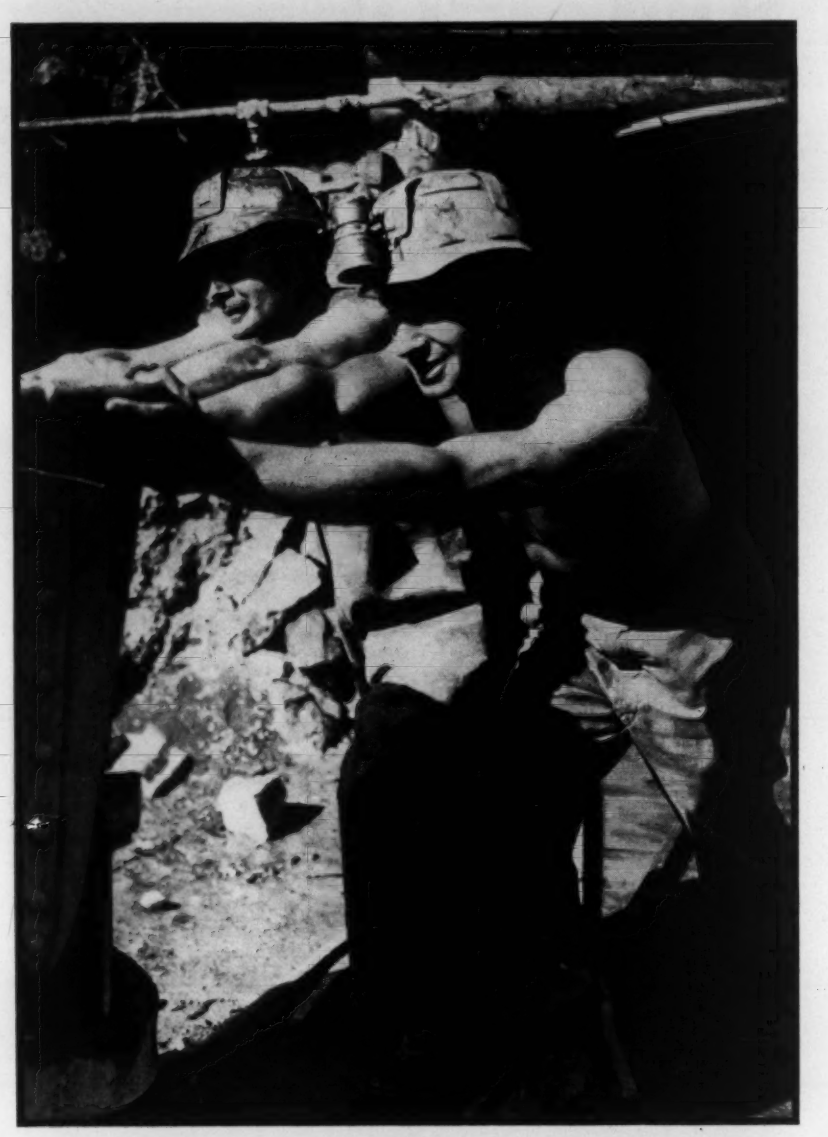
It is of the highest importance that the public should be helped to realize to what an extent the long-established plant capacity, and still more the highly developed technical skills, of organizations such as the great automotive and metallurgical corporations of this continent are responsible for our hopes of victory, and our hopes of achieving it without too cruel a sacrifice of human life. This is an engineers' and chemists' war.

Almost as significant as the figures of output are the statements concerning the economies, both of labor and of materials, which have been effected "in the truly democratic way" by the application of management experience and employees' knowledge, and which have made possible great voluntary reductions in the contract prices of the goods delivered. The democracies are getting the service of private enterprise at less cost—perhaps far less—than they would have to pay for socialist enterprise.

"Trahison des Clercs"

THERE could be no more striking example of the failure of the true leaders of French Canada to provide leadership in the present crisis of that community than the campaign declaration of Mme. Pierre Casgrain as candidate for the seat hitherto held by her husband, that of Charlevoix-Saguenay. Mme. Casgrain, a daughter of the late Senator Forget

(Continued on Page Three)



Famous since the days of the Phoenicians, Cornwall's tin is in demand again, especially since the loss of Malaya. Canadian Army engineers, members of No. 1 Tunnelling Co'y., are now at work getting disused mines into production again. A number of the Canadian tunnellers have relatives in the Cornish tin mining areas, being themselves descendants of Cornishmen who went to try their luck in Canadian mines. Among the Canadians engaged in reopening Cornwall's mines are Sappers McAloney and Doyle of Spring Hill, N.S., and Kirkland Lake, Ont., shown above.

Here Lance-Cpl. R. J. Gilmore, Kirkland Lake, is seen "picking a face". Below: Canadians watch two local experts testing a sample of tin ore.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Poland Is Not Anti-Semitic

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE October 24 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT an article by J. Anders has a long passage on Poland. Besides a few points which I do not intend to discuss as they might lead on to a path of long controversy, there is one which I should like to correct.

I refer to one in which the author takes exception to the Polish Prime Minister not asserting himself favorably. The author wonders "what the government intended to do to stop the anti-Semitic propaganda of the Polish press".

The Polish Prime Minister and other members of the Polish Government, such as Mr. Jan Stanczyk, Minister of Social Welfare (who visited Toronto about a year ago), have repeatedly condemned every form of anti-Semitism shown by a certain group of Polish citizens. Statements to this effect have officially been made in the Polish National Council, the government communiqués, etc.

A publication in Polish—in opposition to the present Polish Government—criticizing certain Jewish traits and some Jewish individuals, also suggesting "measures of safeguard against the predominance of Jewish elements in post-war Poland", was allowed to be printed in England which is a free country. The Government of Poland was not the sponsor of this publication but its chief target — a very essential difference.

In free countries the press enjoys the freedom of expression, organizations have the right to impose internal restrictions such as they please. In free and democratic Canada, e.g., I was not allowed to bring my Jewish friends to a club, as the membership was limited only to "Aryans".

I believe that the Polish Government has asserted itself favorably in more ways than one. I would quote only three instances: our pact with Czecho-Slovakia (this Mr. Anders himself mentions), the agreement with Soviet Russia, and a very effective organization of the Polish Fighting Forces which today, after three years of continuous participation in the various theatres of war, numbers 200,000 men.

VICTOR PODOSKI,
Ottawa, Ont. Minister of Poland.

Insidious Propaganda

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHAT sort of insidious propaganda is this that is sweeping the country, when writers and public speakers are hammering at the faults of the democracies? What is wrong with all of us? Surely the Axis must be laughing up their sleeves at the clever manner in which they are paving the way for a soft easy punishment. A little less about the faults of the democracies and a little more about the wrongs we have to battle in our enemies' souls would be healthier for our morale.

Thank God for Henry Peterson and Willson Woodside, who always think straight.

LAURA EVANS REID.
Vegreville, Alberta.

Domestic Service

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I SHOULD like to say something in support of your reflections "On Making Tea." In my household there is a valued member whose choice of life work has been housekeeping. In this, through her industry, loyalty, understanding and patience, she is highly specialized. She cannot however become a war worker, neither her tastes nor her age would make her valuable in that capacity, and her skill would be misapplied and lost.

Recently, in my absence at Red Cross work, we were visited by the Victory Loan canvasser. He was given her subscription—seven times larger than the one which I myself was able to offer. This money had been saved from a comparatively moderate present-day wage. As she expressed it: "They need it, and I have no family to keep up."

One feels sure that such modest efficiency, loyalty and honest endeavor are a proud example of her native Scotland, and equally sure that without her helpfulness over the years the head of the house could not have carried his military and educational efficiency to so high a standard for the Empire. Her worth to her adopted country is quite inestimable; one cannot pay for it.

Toronto, Ont. DOMINA FELIX.

Pay-As-You-Go Taxes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR article entitled "Ruml Plan Would Lighten Taxpayers' Burden" is very timely. The present high tax rates in effect, and which are likely to continue for some years after the war, will undoubtedly result in a great deal of hardship in many cases where death takes the breadwinner of the family, unless some alleviation is given along the lines you suggest. In thousands of cases, life insurance forms the bulk of an estate, and to have to cut into that to the extent of the present tax liability leaves the dependents in a serious plight.

The Ruml Plan is something that should be given more sympathetic consideration. Your article was extremely clear and enlightening.

Toronto, Ont. A. M. WILSON.

Too Much Like "Time"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

INTERNATIONAL episodes are sometimes amusing; let us be amused while we may.

It is amusing, for example, that the official statement from Ottawa rebuking *Time* for its mishandling of the Bowmanville affair should have been characterized by the very defect which is most characteristic of *Time* itself. *Time* does like to put fizz on the news; Ottawa certainly fizzed up *Time's* article.

Time said: "The guards let go a couple of tentative machine-gun blasts and the prisoners ducked back. . . . Finally reinforcements came; young Canadians taking a commando course at Kingston, Ont."

Ottawa, lifting this into the status of a government statement, said: "The style and choice of expressions throughout the *Time* article are such as to color and distort the facts. Such phrases as 'bursts of machine-gun fire' and "commando tactics' convey an impression of the use of military force which is untrue and unwarranted."

As may be seen, neither of the phrases quoted in the official statement occurs in the *Time* article. Some Canadian official was negligent or in a hurry or too smart and managed to do the very thing he accused *Time* of doing; he colored and distorted the facts.

The resultant misrepresentation is surely as unfortunate within its own limits as *Time's* original effort.

Can we not be amused at both misadventures and shake hands across the border? We have so little to amuse us.

Winnipeg, Man. ARTHUR L. PHELPS.

Housing Situation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE housing situation in the coast cities is bad and will shortly be worse. There are more families doubling up than ever before, and the number of one-room establishments is much larger than the authorities are aware of, officially at least.

During August only 84 houses, valued at $193,000, were built in Vancouver. The comparative figures for the same month a year ago were 192 houses worth $566,500. A few score houses now under construction will be finished in September, but there are unlikely to be many started in October. Government restrictions on building materials are bound to put a stop to this activity.

In the first eight months of the year there were built in Vancouver, North Vancouver, and West Vancouver 1090 houses valued at $2,765,000, roughly two-thirds of the construction for the same period in 1941. Most of the homes in North and West Vancouver were put up for shipyard workers, and practically all houses were of the modest type. Expensive homes have been a drug on the market on the Pacific Coast for some years.

Out-of-town students who are attending the University of British Columbia are having a hard time finding accommodation. Increased earnings for husbands have induced many wives to stop taking in boarders in the Point Grey area, adjacent to the University, and the boys and co-eds have to go out a considerable distance to find accommodation. There are two or three community houses run by students close to the halls of learning, but these can take care of only a few dozen.

Board and room usually costs around $35 a month, which is about all most of the boys and girls can afford. It is not enough, however, to yield a worth-while profit to the landladies. In homes where a good table is set, the boarder is often kept at a loss.

Vancouver, B.C. P. W. LUCE.

Deirdre

THERE are those who doubt her being,
That ever one such lived and moved
Through green spring mead and flowery thicket,
Loving and loved. . . .

But those who hold their dreams in secret,
To all things lovely sworn and wed,
Have felt her shining eyes upon them,
And heard her tread. . . .

And sometimes, from their dreams awaking
To beauty only half aware,
Have sensed her subtle rose-like presence
Very near. R. H. GRENVILLE.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

and a connection of half the great families of Quebec history, is also one of the most broad-minded, cultured and progressive women of her province, who did splendid work in awakening her fellow-countrymen in the last war. It is the more difficult to understand how in this one she can have allowed herself to use not merely the thoughts but the very language of the least educated and least thoughtful among them, when she says: "I am opposed to obligatory military service if it has as its object sending our young men to fight in foreign countries against their wishes;" and "I will oppose all presents of money to a country whose pecuniary resources are greater than those of Canada." It need hardly be said that these pronouncements have incurred the gravest disapproval from many of the women who have fought shoulder to shoulder with Mme. Casgrain in the cause of feminine liberty.

We have no desire to blame Mme. Casgrain alone for the adoption of these policies. If the French-Canadian intelligentsia had not almost unanimously either adopted the same policies or at least preserved a discreet silence, if there had been any body of active and expressive French-Canadian opinion in favor of full French-Canadian participation in the war on the terms and in the manner approved by the rest of Canada, we are sure that Mme. Casgrain would have been among the most eloquent of them all. She is not to be blamed alone for not being willing to be alone. But French Canada, and probably not French Canada alone but the whole Dominion, will some day have to pay a bitter price for the "trahison des clercs" of the French-Canadian intelligentsia, their surrender to a mass opinion which they have done nothing to influence, their tacit or even noisy acceptance of the view that a struggle in which all the world is now enmeshed is something that does not concern their province. By that silence they have allowed that province to be isolated, not only from the rest of Canada, but from the rest of North America—from the United States, which is now preparing to conscript for fighting "in foreign countries" youths of eighteen, because of its awareness that the freedom of this continent demands no less a sacrifice.

Mme. Casgrain would have done her race an infinitely greater service by going down to defeat, if need be, in Charlevoix-Saguenay on a platform of acceptance of conscription when the Government deems it necessary, than by winning on the platform that it can never be necessary. There would then have been one voice raised in the county, and a very noble voice, in favor of the national unity and dignity of Canada; as it is there is none.

INDUCEMENT TO INFAMY

NIGHT WIND

ONCE I escaped into the Métis night
And lost the year and day, walked out of time
Where never hours are told nor memory's rhyme,
And there took on another space and sight.

The homing wind rode in upon the tide—
A fusion of the sea and cloud, a shock
Of purpose on blind molecules of rock,
A life-breath from eternities outside.

Rhythms of recognition stirred the shore,
The dark field trembled by the cattle-shed,
The pine-grove shivered, the bruised balsams bled
Their answering fragrance by my cabin-door;

And to clairvoyant heights my soul was hurled:
I felt the past and future of the world!

Metis, Que, October 24. LEO COX.

Mr. Cudmore's Year Book

FOR the first time in a quarter of a century, and the first time since it became a great annual work of reference, the Canada Year Book appears for 1942 without the name of R. H. Coats as chief signatory. S. A. Cudmore, his successor as Dominion Statistician, signs this volume. The Year Book is of exceptional importance this year, because much material is now available—though "preliminary" and subject to some later adjustment—from the 1941 census. Some of it came so late that it could only be accommodated in an Appendix, such as the Sex Distribution table, from which we learn that the division of the population has changed from 51.8 per cent male in 1931 to only 51.0 per cent in 1941. In the great immigration decades it was of course much more masculine, though it is hardly likely that it ever exceeded the masculinity of the first Canadian census (said to be the first census in the modern world), that of 1666, when there were 2,034 males and 1,181 females.

The new book is 23 pages less than its predecessor but has 50 pages more in the first fourteen chapters, in which the expansion is largely due to an extended, and excellent, article on the constitutional development of Canada to Confederation, written by Under Secretary of State E. H. Coleman, who will continue this study down to the present time in a later issue. Two other important special articles are on Nuptiality and Fertility, in the Vital Statistics, and on Co-operation, in the Internal Trade section. Students who have no handy copy of the British North America Act will be glad to learn that it is here reprinted in full.

One reason why Mr. Cudmore does not find it necessary to make many changes may be that he had a great deal to do with the shaping of the Year Book during the years when he was first its editor and then Assistant Statistician. It should be remembered that the Year Book does not pretend to be complete in any single issue. Much in the statistical line that does not change from year to year is printed only once in about five years, and the student who wants his statistics complete should have at least the last five volumes. They cost only $1.50 each.

Praise of Anglo-Saxony

SIR CHARLES ROBERTS has achieved a rather remarkable thing in the little book, mainly designed "for the use of schools" as the catchword used to be, in which he has brought together 104 poems of patriotic feeling under the title of "Flying Colors." For throughout the entire collection, although half of it is Canadian and nearly a quarter is divided between the Sister Dominions and the United States, there runs a note of loyalty, not so much to the land of which the poet is a citizen, and to whose praise the poem is often primarily directed, as to the great Anglo-Saxon tradition of which all these lands along with the United Kingdom of today are the joint inheritors. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the two poems written by Nizamat Jung and Sirdar Daljit Singh, two residents of India who evidently do not share the feelings of the India Congress and Mahatma Gandhi.

Sir Charles in his Foreword speaks of deliberately seeking this quality only in connection with his American examples; and there is of course much more in American patriotic poetry than in that of Canada or Australia in which the accent is exclusively on the political entity to which the poet belongs. But the best and most percipient of American writers—Richard Hovey, Robert Nathan, Charles Hanson Towne, Walt Whitman are examples in this little volume, and there are plenty more—have never lacked any more than most Canadian poets the sense of what is owing to the island nation from which all these other nations are sprung.

Unlike the American politicians, who sometimes have German or Fenian votes to consider, the American poets seldom fail to recognize that even America owes a rather special debt to the nation which gave us the verse of Shakespeare and Shelley, the political traditions of Pitt and Burke and Hampden, the heroism of Drake and Nelson, the heavenward aspirations (so different, so equally English) of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. Sir Charles calls it "this instinctive feeling for the Motherland, not patriotism exactly but closely akin to it," and he desires his book to promote, as it can hardly help doing, "that spiritual if not political unity of the English-speaking peoples towards which events would seem at last to be leading us."

Well, if Sir Charles can edit the songs of a slowly reuniting group of peoples he can afford not to care who writes their editorials. For poems are made by men of letters, not by men of Open Letters.

New Kind of Letter

WE HAVE a letter in our possession which we propose to put in our archives rather than in the ordinary letter file, because we believe that it represents the beginning of a new era. It is the first of its kind that has reached us, though there have doubtless been others like it going through the mails to other recipients in the last few months. When we say that it marks an era, we mean in Canada; in England it would probably, at this advanced date, attract no attention whatever.

It is written on the notepaper of a great industrial corporation, and it is neatly typed in a perfectly ordinary manner. What interests us is the fact that it is signed with two signatures, and that one of these is the manager of the Aircraft Division of the corporation and one is the president of the union which represents the workers in that division. We have never received a letter like that before, but we fancy that we, or our successors, will receive plenty in the future.

Having explained why we value this letter, we may as well add that it accompanied an excellent poster, most of the text of which was taken from an address by Ralph P. Bell, director-general of the Aircraft Production Branch of Munitions and Supply, and that the signatures are those of David Boyd, manager of the Aircraft Division of the National Steel Car Corporation Ltd., and James Wark, president of Aeronautical Lodge No. 717, International Association of Machinists.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY J. E. M.

THE more we read about India the less we know for sure. Soon we'll be in a position to give lectures on the country at $100 a night. If you think this is a *non sequitur* consider the popular evangelist. He has no accurate knowledge about Hell but he can talk about the place for hours.

•

Specialists in Painless Extraction, says a window-sign. Men who go in for that sort of thing are invited to leave their names with Hon. J. L. Ilsley. No doubt he'll be able to use them before the war is over.

•

THE MAJOR TAKES LESSONS

Forgathered with a bunch of Yanks
The British Major said
"It seems to me a bally shame
We haven't learned your baseball game.
Pray teach it to me when the tanks
Are oiled and fed."

They took that Major to the field,
Explaining all the way
The three-out-all-out batting plan
The Rules, the pitching, till the man
With information was well-heeled
And said, "Okay!

"Throw me the 'curve' you spoke about
I'd like to try a turn,
Then if I hit one down to leg
I have to run? Don't mind, I beg
My state of modesty and doubt,
I like to learn."

The Major in his British pride
Picked up a hefty bat
And smashed the ball to deep Right Field
Then ran like Mercury, wing heeled,
Came into Third with a belly-slide
And yelled "How's that?"

The Yanks stood still as on parade,
Their nerves were all a-quiver.
The Major cocked a merry eye
And chuckling said, "Your turn to buy.
My home's in Windsor and I played
Across the River."

•

They're extracting enough potash and bromine from the Dead Sea to supply the world for 2,000 years. Maybe they'll run across Lot's wife who lived in the neighborhood and was well preserved.

•

ENVIRONMENT

Just as a plant of tropical genus
Flourishes in a northern greenus,
So flowers from the polar escarpment
Get on well in my apartment.

STUART HEMSLEY.

•

A Sports-writer, says a New York critic, is a literary acrobat. No wonder they have a breathless style, and no wonder Foster Hewitt pants like a pup when the enemy sweeps over the blue line.

•

FOR A GENTLE CONTRIBUTOR

"You write of food," the lofty say
In accents of disdain.
"Your verses, struggling to be gay
We must regard with pain.
The greatest poets dreamed of higher things
Than lobster, toasted cheese and turkey-wings."

We tell the lofty to begone
To any place they choose.
Did not the bards they dote upon
Sing lustily of booze?
'Tis not our way. We sing, as we are able,
The mild refreshment of the dinner table.

Were we to put a ban on food
As themes to versify
We could not say how fine and good,
How pleasant to the eye
And to the inner comfort of the -- stomach (#)
Was Grace's rosy quince-and-apple jelly.

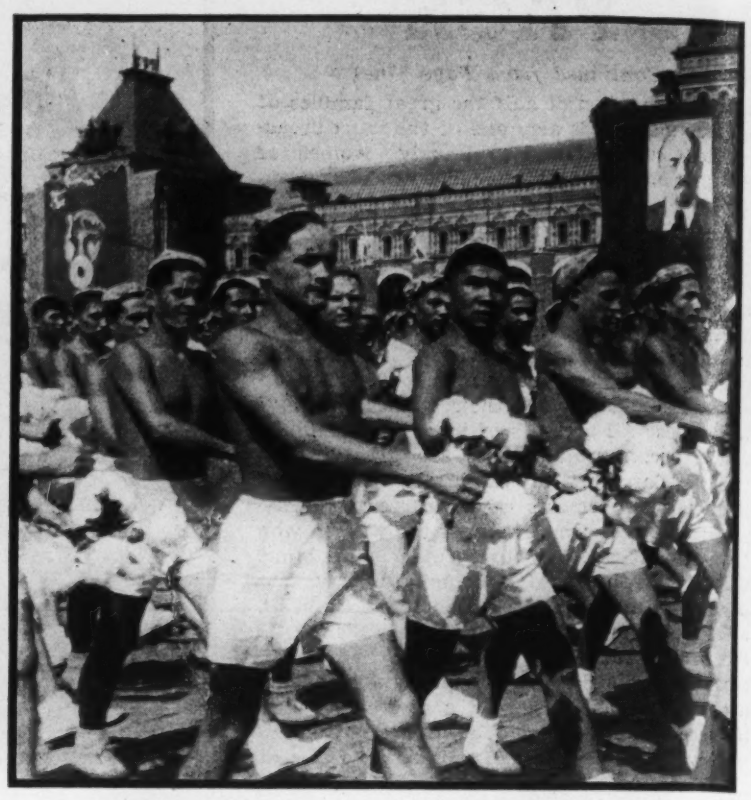
(#) All right, all *right!* Put it in, yourself!

•

The society of one-armed golfers has indulged in a tournament lately. Plenty of imperfectly equipped persons play golf. Indeed some sombre critics have declared that nobody can play the game unless he is half-witted.

In Her 25th Year, the Soviet Union Stands . . .

On Nov. 7, 1917 the U.S.S.R. was born. Early celebrations in Red Square were modest; this one was in 1923.



From the ruins of the wretched old, a new Russia has come . . .

By Raymond A. Davies

THEY hate the enemy in Russia. They hate him with every fibre of their existence.

Yet this all-engulfing, often terrifying hatred is born of love, of love for the country of the Soviets. This love of the motherland has ever characterized the Russians. Thus it was in the days of Ghenghiz Khan and of Napoleon. Thus it is today.

But the character of Soviet struggle against the Hitlerites suggests that much more than love for a motherland is involved. After all, in the First World War Russia also fought against the Germans. Yet the Russian people did not want to fight. The Russia of Nicolai the Second was a stepmother for the people.

But twenty-five years ago, on November 7, 1917, the people of "All the Russias" regained their motherland.

On that day the workers led by Lenin and the Bolshevik Party seized power. The Soviet "experiment" began. November 7th became Russia's 4th of July.

The country was in ruins. The people were starving. Few dared believe that the Soviets could hold. Enemies surrounded the newly born state from every direction.

But the Soviets held on. They lived. The new order worked.

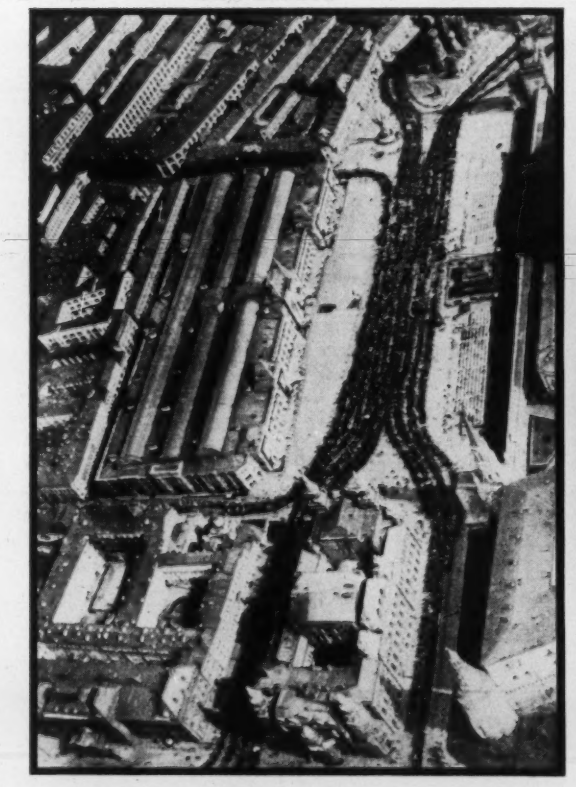
The new rulers of Russia were confronted with the task of transforming the poverty-stricken and ignorant land into a modern industrial state. Soviet leaders—Lenin, Stalin and their co-workers—knew that only in that direction lay security for the Soviets.

"Backward peoples are beaten," Joseph Stalin said.

"But we do not wish to be beaten. No, we do not! We have fallen behind the leading countries by fifty to one hundred years. We must overcome this gap in ten years. Either we shall accomplish this, or we shall be destroyed."

At first, promises made to the people had to be carried out. Peace, bread, land were promised. Peace was concluded. The exhausted soldiers went home. Industry was nationalized and placed under workers' control. Land was seized from the landed gentry and given to the landless peasants. All nations of Russia were given full equality. Race-baiting was made a crime under the law.

By 1929 the ravages of World War One were repaired. But the U.S.S.R. still remained poor and backward.

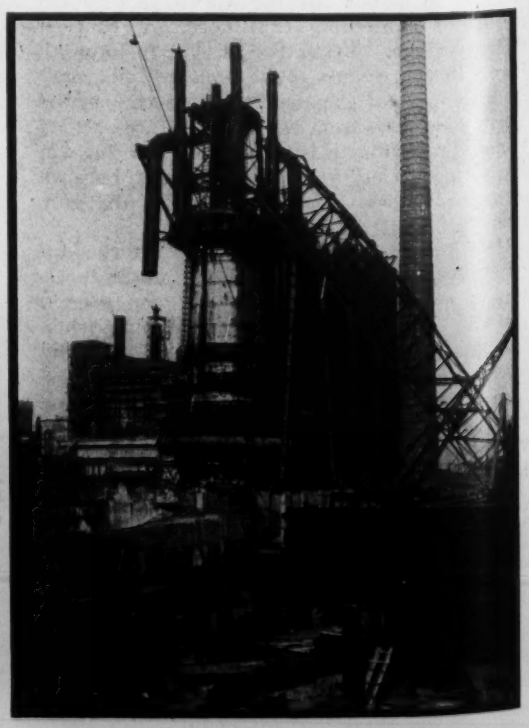


In Red Square today march a million armed workers. Their slogan is "Kill Germans!"

Education is the Soviet watchword. Old and young study and today illiteracy has almost disappeared.

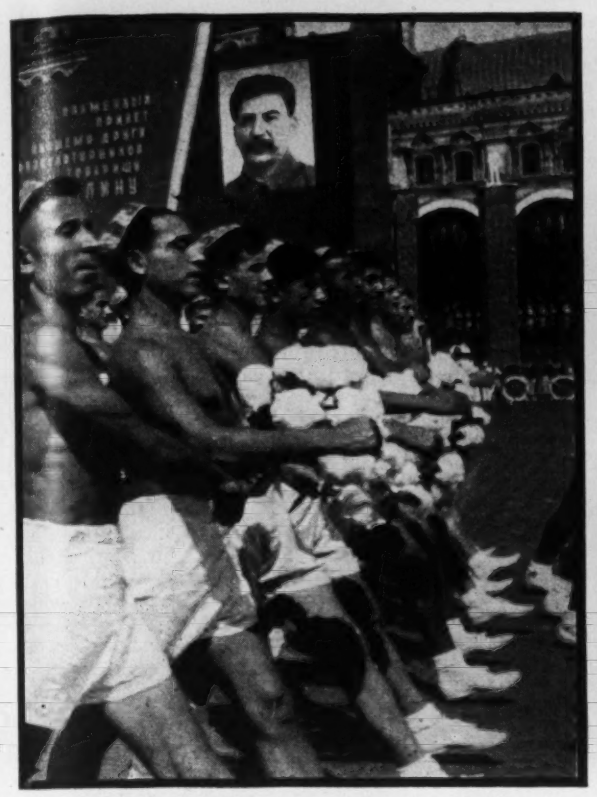
"Everything for the Front" is the slogan of these collective farmers who stand behind the Red Army in its heroic struggle.

Russia cultivates grain even near the Arctic Circle. Modern machinery and methods make such intensive farming possible.

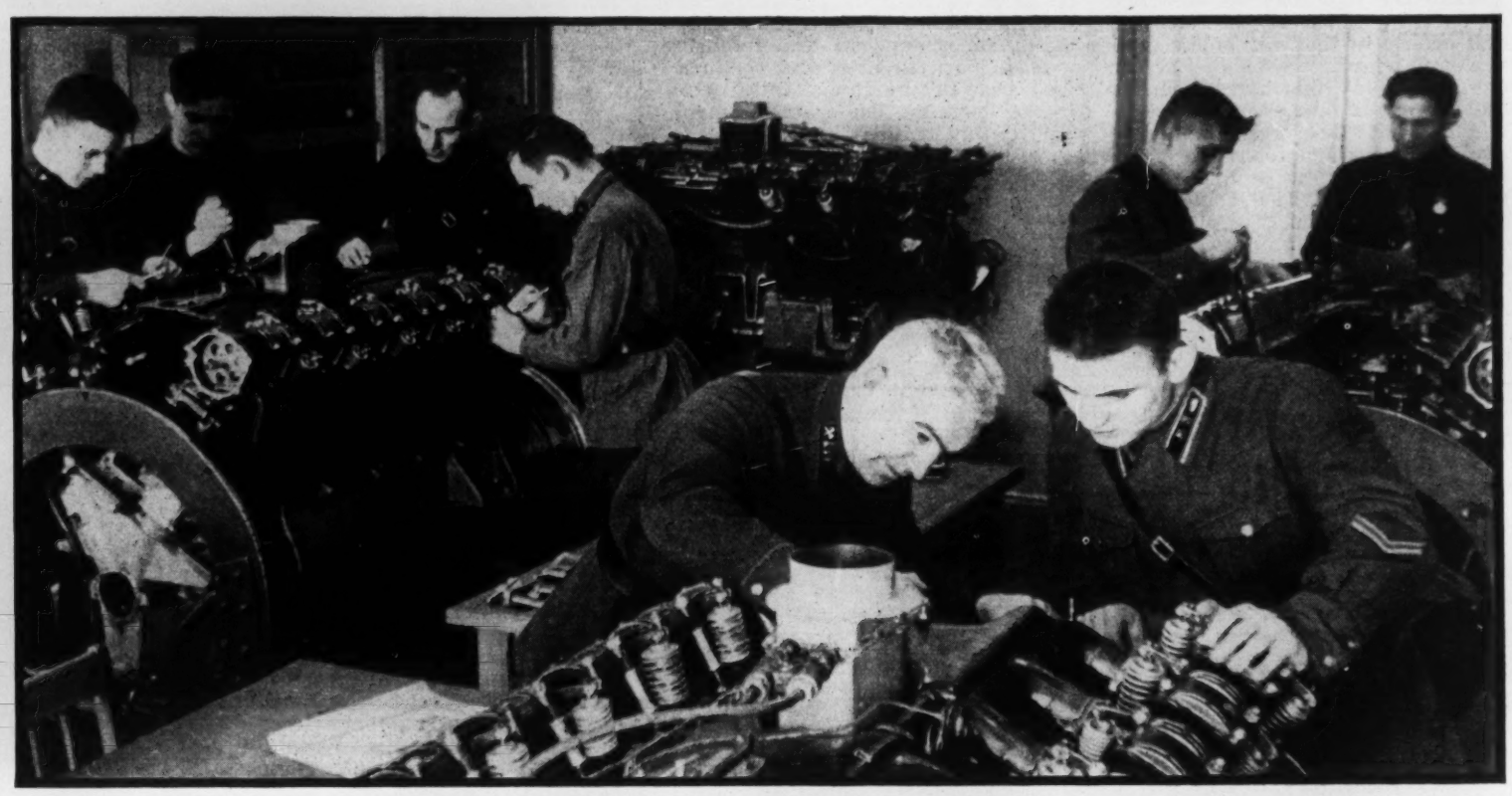


Industries developed in the Urals and in Siberia are backbone of war production.

. . . a Monument to Her Peoples' Determination



. . . parades now reflect a brave, healthy people.



From the very first the Soviet prepared to defend their land with an army trained in the ways of modern war.

That year the Five Year Plans began. The people saw a new world arising. By 1933 in the Urals alone 200 industrial plants were built. By 1940 the Soviet Union became the world's second greatest industrial power.

Privations accompanied industrial construction. People endured the lack of clothing, shelter and food so that machines to build machines could be constructed. To eliminate the archaic system of agriculture farms were collectivized. This too was accompanied by much suffering, even starvation. But as time went on workers and farmers' earnings grew. Food became more plentiful, clothing more available. Life grew easier.

Education progressed. Illiteracy all but disappeared. More books were published than in any other country. Science advanced. Democracy developed slowly and painfully, though enemies, the Fifth Column, continued to be ruthlessly exterminated. The ballot was made secret and universal. The "Stalin" Constitution was made Law of the Land.

But the Soviets could see the gathering clouds of war. In the League of Nations Maxim Litvinov vainly appealed for collective security. Munich culminated two decades of colossal errors on the part of the democracies, years of resounding reBuffs administered the Soviets. Thus was created the background of the Russo-German Pact.

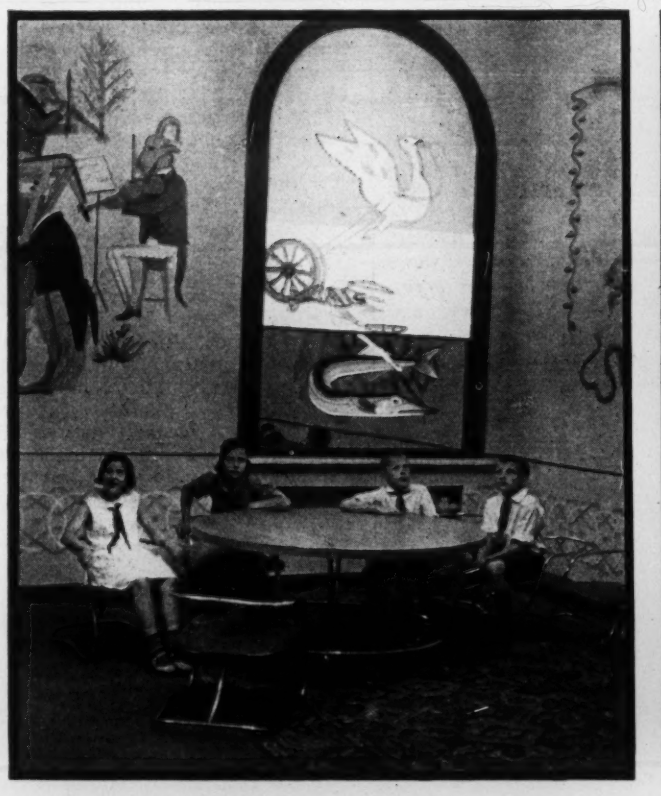
That the Pact was a temporary political expedient was evident to all. Russia wanted time to arm, to prepare. The pact did not, could not last. Today the Soviets are a part of the vanguard of the world's defense against Fascism.

Respect for the Soviet Union has become universal. Russia's participation in the United Nations is a source of deep satisfaction to the common folk who dream and yearn for the better and peaceful world which can be realized by the joint efforts of Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and China.

The Soviet people hate the enemy because he represents the brutal past which they have destroyed, they believed forever. They know the face of the enemy. They fight not only for what they have, but for what they hope to attain.

On the Soviet Union's 25th Anniversary Canada along with the rest of the democratic world expresses its best wishes for quick victory.

Canadians hope that soon the hour will come when, along with the Red Army, they will march on Germany, when General McNaughton will shake hands with Marshal Timoshenko in Berlin.

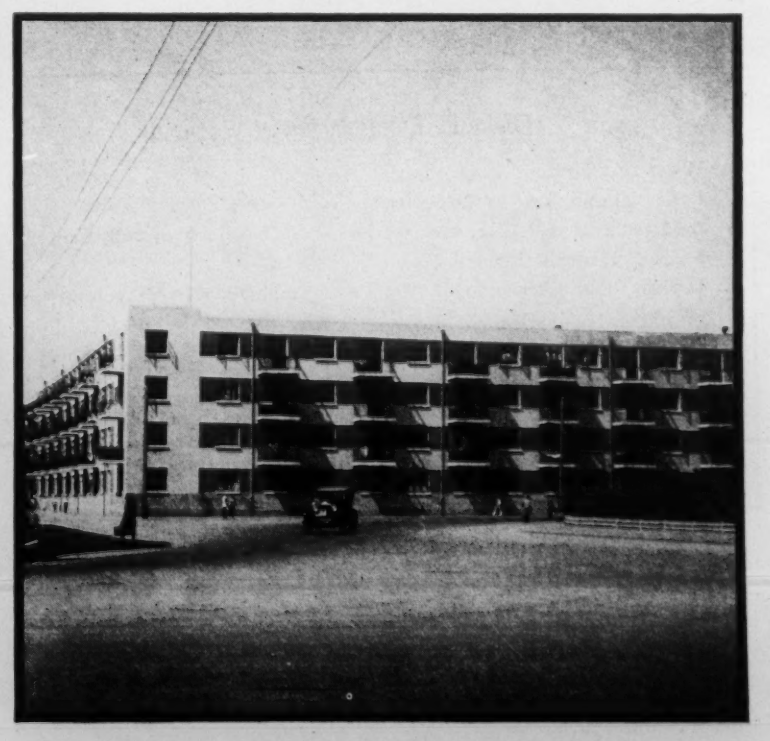


Russian children get the best the country offers; study and recreation centres like this are many.

In factories, competition is encouraged and laggards get the Order of the Camel.

Because in peacetime women entered industry with men, today in war they are at home in factories, steel mills and mines.

Public health regulations are rigid in Russia. Above: manicure for a baker, required by law.



Today a land of modern cities, Russia's pre-revolutionary hovels have been replaced by apartment blocks like this.

Should We Hate the Enemy?

BY HARRY STRANGE

Hatred does not improve the efficiency of the fighting man, says Major Strange.

The determination to kill must be distinguished from the emotion of hatred, for it has no carry-over when the struggle is finished, while hatred cannot be turned off like a tap.

QUITE a little has been written lately, both in the United States and in Canada, on the subject of hating our enemies.

Some have expressed the view that we shall be unable to put forth our best efforts in this war unless, with vim and vigor, we *hate*. Furthermore, some say, this hatred must be *taught;* our fighting men must be taught to hate their foes. The instinctive kindliness and tolerance of the British nature must be thrust aside for the duration. And if, some argue, our workers in industrial plants are ever to produce the amount of planes and tanks and guns and shells and other munitions required, they, too, must be taught to hate with a will. Then, to ensure that the workers will be filled with hate, it is thought that the employers themselves—the managers, superintendents and foremen—must learn to hate, and so, in a way, pass this harsh and bitter feeling on down the line, from the manager to the humblest employee.

All this, I myself feel, is completely wrong. For even though our fighting men and our workers *could* all be taught to hate, I feel sure we should soon find out that far from increasing the effectiveness of our soldiers and of our munition workers, the results would be exactly the opposite.

My reason for holding this view is that hatred is a violent emotion, and violent emotions consume a definite part of the limited energy that each person has to expend, and obviously, if part of that precious energy is used in hating, it cannot be used in fighting and in making munitions or in superintending those who are making war supplies.

My reason, therefore, for strongly opposing any and all attempts to inculcate hate into our fighting men and industrial workers is not for the reason that some hold, that hatred is against the teachings of Christianity—though this might be considered to be reason enough,—but purely and simply because it destroys efficiency in fighting men and in working people all along the line.

The fighting man's business is *to kill*. To kill as effectively and as efficiently as he possibly can. Truly civilized people—which I hope includes the Canadians—try, too, to kill with detachment and as humanely as possible. But actually, *to kill the enemy* is the fighting man's prime business. (Incidentally, of course, he should endeavor not to be killed himself, for the particular reason that if he himself becomes killed, he no longer can kill any enemies!)

Now killing, as I am sure all those who have had experience in battle will agree, is quite a specialized business. It requires every atom of one's intelligence and alertness and strength and skill. The slightest slip or error of judgment will result, not only in the fact that the opponent is not killed, but instead that the fighting man himself may be. And when one's life is at stake, all one's sensibilities should be on the alert to guard it.

For Efficiency, Coolness

To kill effectively, then, a man must be cool and have complete command of his mind and his sensibilities. All emotions must, for the time being, be eliminated. The mind and the intelligence, and only the mind and the intelligence, must function. Obviously, if the soldier were to permit himself to engage in the exhausting emotion of hatred, his mind and his fine judgment would become beclouded and dulled and slowed-up by the very force of the energy-consuming frenzy in which he had engaged.

Now, contrary to general belief, the cool—one might even say cold-blooded—quiet determination to kill does not make the soldier any less humane. Quite the opposite, in fact, for it has been noted and commented upon with some surprise, both in the last war and in other wars, that good soldiers behave in an extraordinarily kind and generous way to their opponents once they have taken them prisoner. Fighting men have always recognized that humanity is ever the companion of true valor.

Taking part in several wars and in many battles myself, I do not remember ever having witnessed one single act of inhumanity or cruelty towards an enemy on the part of our British soldiers when that enemy was at their mercy. On the contrary, I have witnessed innumerable acts of kindliness and unselfishness. Those soldiers who have been taught to kill effectively, instead of to hate violently, behave in none the less a Christianlike manner once they are out of the battle line.

The unit to which I myself had the honor of belonging during the last war, the Special Gas Brigade, somehow at the very start of its organization became imbued with the determination to kill effectively, efficiently and scientifically. And I can attest to the fact that this required cool, quiet, calculating skill. To kill efficiently and well became the very motto of our unit, and it was impressed upon us persistently by our Commander, and through our officers upon the N.C.O's and men. All became imbued with this same spirit.

Captured German records show the effectiveness of our work. On the average, each one of us managed to dispose of some 25 of the enemy, a record quite unequalled, I believe, by any other unit of any army.

To kill, then, is, I believe myself, the skill the soldier should be taught. It is the real warlike spirit that should be instilled into him. *Not* energy-destroying hatred.

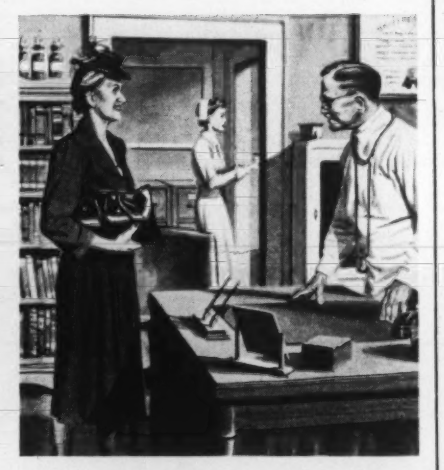
War-Workers Too

And if the fighting man can be taught to kill effectively, so as to avoid being killed himself—for that is what it really amounts to—then I suggest that equally well can the workers and the foremen and the superintendents and the managers be taught to produce weapons with determined, efficient, deadly and persistent skill, all so that our fighting men may be properly armed and equipped; in turn so that the enemy may be kept from our shores and from killing us at home or reducing us to a state of poverty, degredation and serfdom.

There is a still further reason for not hating our enemies. When this war is over, whether some like it or not, we shall have to live and work and do business in a world that will contain about two hundred millions of our present enemies. Obviously, that cannot be done in a spirit of hatred. Hatred, once firmly absorbed into one's nature, cannot be turned on and off like a tap; it has a long and bitter "carry-over." The determination to kill, however, has no "carry-over." Innumerable instances can be cited from the last Great War, and from other wars that have taken place in the past, of how quickly men who have been engaged in the deadly business of trying to kill each other change over to become quite good friends the very instant hostilities cease.

On many counts, therefore, it would seem that to inculcate in our fighting men, and in our civilian workers, the determination to kill and to make the weapons with which to kill, is not only a more efficient way of helping us better to win this war, but also one that will most certainly result in a more satisfactory world in which to live when this war is over.

DIABETES . . . a disease that prefers plump, middle-aged people



Today, largely because of insulin, the life span of people with diabetes—and especially of diabetic children—has increased remarkably. Hundreds of thousands of diabetics are able to lead practically normal lives. Many successfully carry heavy responsibilities.

The vital factors in controlling diabetes are proper diet, insulin in its several varieties, and exercise (which includes work). The diabetic who studies his disease and co-operates with his physician has a good chance of living as long with diabetes as he might without it.

Diabetes seems to run in families. A diabetic should educate his relatives in preventive measures, counseling them against overeating and overweight, and encouraging them to obtain periodic health check-ups.

Diabetes may occur at any age, although it begins most frequently in those who are past 45 and overweight. More women than men get diabetes.

Typical signs of the disease are usually absent in early or mild cases. At that stage it may be detected by abnormal amounts of sugar in the urine and the blood. That is why it is advisable for everyone with a family history of diabetes, *especially if overweight*, to have periodic health examinations.

The first obvious symptoms are usually excessive thirst, constant hunger, frequent urination, and unexplained loss of weight and strength. Among middle-aged and older people, boils, carbuncles and sores which resist healing (especially on the feet or toes) may first lead to its discovery. Prompt treatment prevents serious and sometimes fatal complications.

To learn more about diabetes and its treatment, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, "Diabetes." Write Booklet Department 11-T-42, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

Diabetic Emergencies in Wartime

WHAT THE DIABETIC SHOULD DO:

1. Carry lump sugar or the equivalent.
2. If insulin is used, carry syringe, needles and insulin when away from home.
3. Keep one month's supply of insulin on hand.
4. Know your diet thoroughly so that you can make the right substitutions if necessary.
5. Know what to do if coma impends.

WHAT OTHERS SHOULD DO FOR THE DIABETICS:

Most diabetics carry special identification cards. If a diabetic is found ill, give him sugar or sweetened fluids. If he does not show definite improvement, *within fifteen minutes*, call a doctor or send the diabetic to the hospital.

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CANADA OVERSEAS

Canadianization of the R.C.A.F. Goes Well

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

THERE is very substantial agreement in England and in Canada that the policy of Canadianization of the R.C.A.F. is a good one. There can be no valid argument against the notion that Canadian air fighters should be grouped together as far as possible, that R.C.A.F. headquarters in Britain should have the necessary administrative power and facilities to exercise its responsibility for the welfare of its charges, and that the R.C.A.F. should have operational identity (without operational control) so that the Dominion may be inspired to the full by the moral uplift furnished by Canadian knights of the air.

It is altogether admirable that we should want these things and strive for them. But the question is not, Is Canadianization desirable? The question we must face is this: Is Canadianization necessary?

In other words, we must determine whether the Canadian air effort against the enemy will be made more effective by Canadianization of our overseas force. Obviously anything which does not pay dividends in firepower against the enemy, directly or indirectly, is not worth the effort. We must not allow considerations of national squeamishness to saddle the R.A.F.'s operational machinery with new and unnecessary complications. On the other hand, our loyalty to Empire must not be so blind that we cannot see our simple duty toward the youngsters we have sent from Canada to these hazardous skies.

We are therefore squarely confronted with this problem: Will Canadianization make the R.C.A.F. youngster a happier, healthier, hence a more effective fighter? If so, will this increased personal efficiency make up for the organizational complications which must ensue if the policy is carried out effectively?

FIRST let us recognize the fact that the Canadian youngster, although a loyal and welcome citizen of the Empire, does not feel as much at home in a community of Englishmen as he does in a community of Canadians abroad. This circumstance is in no wise related to Empire solidarity or to the friendliness of our British hosts. It is the inevitable result of 3,000 miles of Atlantic Ocean.

The British youngster talks of cricket and of Cambridge and of a week-end holiday in Devon. His humor is subdued and his emotions are muffled. When he gets leave he goes home; he returns with homey stories about his sister, his mother and "the governor" who is preparing for the grouse season. The Canadian doesn't go home on a 48-hour leave. It means much to him to talk about the Maple Leafs or Canadiens or the St. Louis Cards winning the world series. Or to discover in the mess a lad who was a freshman at Queen's when he was a freshman at McGill.

LET us recognize this too. The average Britisher is more accustomed to hardship than the Canadian or the American. Strict military discipline finds a readier response within the Britisher. War is a tough business and well he knows it. He expects no mollycoddling from the public or from his superior officers. His food is not good by our Canadian and American military standards; his pay is poorer; and if his sleeping quarters are damp and rat-ridden he does not expect that a letter to his member of Parliament will raise a national scandal. It may not sound pleasant to our Canadian ears, but the fact is that the British soldier can "take it" in discomforts whereas the Canadian (or American) won't.

Here is a factual example. Due to the shipping emergency the Canadian soldier has been cut down to 1,000 cigarettes a month (which he receives free from friends and relatives). The British soldier's cigarette ration (which he is allowed to purchase at pre-budget prices) has just been increased from 35 to 40 cigarettes per week. Can you imagine the public outcry in Canada if our troops were cut down to 40 cigarettes per week? The carillon tower in Ottawa would crumble from the heat of indignation. Yet the British soldier accepts this hardship as part of the tough business of war.

CONSIDER, then, the situation of the lone Canadian wireless air gunner in an all-R.A.F. station in Scotland. If he is a non-com., he becomes conscious at once of a coolness between officer and other ranks to which he has been entirely unaccustomed during his training in Canada. If he is an officer he finds himself living with men who are ordinately cold and quiet-spoken. His food is of a different type and rather sloppier than he had in his Canadian station. His entertainment is not so assiduously planned by an army of welfare workers. Often his living quarters are primitive in comparison with the shiny new billets constructed by a lavish and grateful Canadian public.

THE effect of Canadianization on our war effort in the air can be good or bad depending on how carefully the process is applied. If it makes an improvement in the mental and physical welfare of our air fighters without cutting into the operational control and efficiency of the R.A.F., it will be definitely worth while. If on the other hand, the moving of men to happier situations interferes with operational efficiency, if the process creates a hopeless division of command, the result will be bad and the mandate of the R.C.A.F. to help win the war as quickly as possible will have been violated.

Let us examine as far as it has been applied at this writing, how Canadianization is working out.

An agreement setting forth the process has been signed by the R.A.F. and the R.C.A.F. It is based on the most hopeful exchange of views. The R.A.F. recognizes the distinctive nature of the problems confronting individual Canadian air fighters in Britain and agrees that wherever possible steps should be taken to alleviate hardship. The R.C.A.F. agrees that nothing should interfere with operational control by the R.A.F. and that the process of Canadianization among the great dispersal of R.C.A.F. men should not affect operational efficiency.

So far as this reporter has observed both parties to the agreement are living up to its letter and, in the vast majority of cases, to its spirit. Now and again minor officers will reach an impasse on certain cases but these have been quickly settled by the higher commands of both services.

The process has necessarily been slow and intricate. Canadians are too much part of the life blood of the R.A.F. for any quick operation to take place. Unless the war lasts a very long time it is hardly likely that Canadianization will ever be complete. This is another hopeful sign of the care with which the process is being applied.

CANADIANIZATION works with comparative simplicity in connection with the new arrivals from Canada. These are sent to stations newly opened as all Canadian or to old stations with so large a content of Canadians that they eventually become 100 per cent. R.C.A.F. Since very early in the war there have been a few all-Canadian squadrons and replacements to these are now made with Canadian arrivals.

Not so simple is the task of bringing Canadians together from R.A.F. stations to which they have long been posted. In some cases the individual is anxious for a transfer but operational efficiency prevents him from leaving within a certain time limit, sometimes indefinitely. These cases are the most difficult to dispose within the agreement.

In other cases, there is no organizational difficulty in transferring a Canadian from an R.A.F. squadron to an R.C.A.F. outfit—but the Canadian has become so attached to his comrades that he does not want to leave. The solution here is simple. Whenever a Canadian wants to stay where he is, he stays. For instance, bomber crews which have been working together successfully are kept together. The Canadianization process does not apply.

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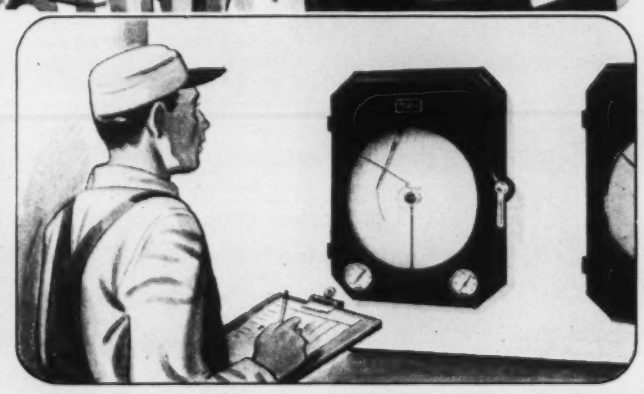
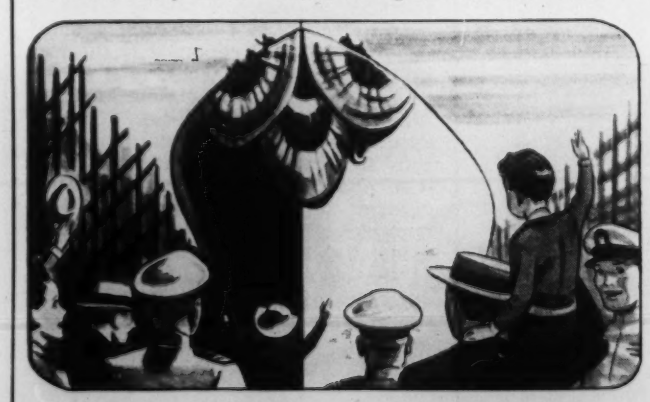
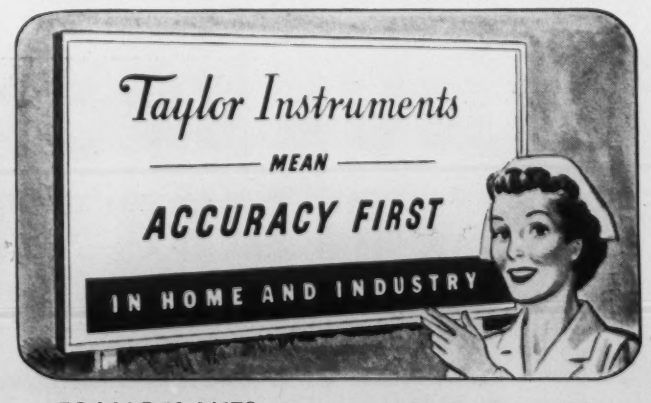
2 In fact, parents have many problems that Taylor accuracy can help solve. A Taylor oven thermometer can help bake a better cake for Johnny's lunch. A Taylor Stormoguide can tell you when he is going to need his raincoat. But if you can't get the Taylor Instrument you want now, there's a good reason for waiting. . .



3 Taylor is up to its neck in war production. For example, high octane gasoline for Canadian fighting planes would fall far short of the quantities required without the accuracy of Taylor instruments to control the refining process. Synthetic rubber production, too, is improving with the help of Taylor accuracy . . .



4 The shipbuilding program alone calls for an enormous number of Taylor instruments. So if your local store has run short, just remember: Taylor's war experience will bring you even better Taylor home instruments *later!* Meanwhile, most stores still have ample stocks, and Taylor fever thermometers will continue to be available.



5 TO WAR PLANTS: You can get Taylor Instruments on priority. Your Taylor Field Engineer is ready to give the benefit of Taylor accuracy and "know-how" anytime. Also, he can help *non-war* industries make present instruments last longer. Taylor Instrument Companies of Canada Limited, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Canada Doesn't Need Prodding for the War

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

NOW that the war loan campaign appears to be drawing to a successful conclusion, we hope (but not very sanguinely) that our wartime masters will feel rebuked. It should have a salutary effect on their approach to the total mobilization of the nation for total war. We fear, alas!, that it won't. Past experience suggests that they will be confirmed in their faith in dragooning—or, in the language of unashamed totalitarians, "softening"—methods. They are too likely, we think, to conclude that prodding is what the public needs, and map their future course accordingly.

We would like to see them pause for consideration of the proposition that has been advanced with proper humility from time to time in this space: that they are very unfortunately mistaken in the assumption that the country needs to be coaxed or whipped into an all-out war spirit. We are unable to find anything in the apparent success of the loan to conflict with our belief that our war lords misjudged the people all along—that they are much more ready for sacrifice than Ottawa has believed them to be.

With the loan campaign over, the concern of the country for the next several months is likely to be mainly with the curtailment of non-war enterprise for the release of manpower for war purposes. Good or bad fortune on the fighting fronts can only have the effect of underscoring this consideration. Whether we are winning or losing we shall need more men for the fighting services and the war production plants.

Unfortunately, our rulers—or our servants, whichever you like—only got around to seeing this (or admitting it) a few months ago, and in consequence directives designed to provide the necessary manpower have been issuing in such a torrent as to confuse not only the public but those who are charged with administering them. It is not so much that these men who have been given the important and difficult task of bringing about overdue national mobilization are confused about the job itself. From what we see of their efforts we believe that for the most part they are approaching it rationally enough. But they appear to be infected with the chronic Ottawa reluctance to appreciate that the country is and all along has been in a state of good faith with the war effort.

In the matter of the curtailment of civilian enterprise, assurance has been forthcoming in general terms that the process will be gradual and progressive. Mr. Gordon incorporated or at least implied that in his preliminary statement of curtailment policy. Presumably, therefore, only a gradual and progressive program is required. If those Canadians who are likely to be directly affected by curtailment were told that a more immediate and drastic program was needed, they probably would be prepared to adjust themselves and their interests accordingly. At any rate there is nothing to substantiate an assumption that they would not be. Why, then, should it be considered advisable or necessary to temper the prospect of an orderly and gradual curtailment program with intimations of something quite the opposite? If the worst is to come, why not tell the country frankly?

Methods at Fault

A couple of months ago the retail trade was considerably disturbed by a report that business hours were to be arbitrarily fixed by the price control administration. It is now pretty well acknowledged that this particular curtailment proposal would not have accomplished much in the release of manpower, and the authorities concerned were busy for a time in denying the authenticity of the report. But there is little attempt to deny that the report was inspired by the manner in which control authorities approached the question.

More recently, there was a quite widely circulated report that the curtailment program would put something like 20,000 wholesale and retail firms out of business. Control authorities agitatedly sought to refute this. Our information is that this report likewise derived from the manner in which control officials approached the question of curtailment. In canvassing the possibilities of the ultimate contraction of civilian enterprise they attempted to determine the utmost that could be accomplished in extreme need, and at a conference with representatives of the country's wholesale grocery trade a question was submitted as to whether the business of 2,000 wholesale grocers could be so organized and condensed that nine wholesale grocery establishments — presumably one for each province—would handle it. It is likely, perhaps even more than likely, that this tentative question was submitted to the wholesale grocers in a way that would be designed to assure them that such an extreme measure of contraction was not for the present contemplated, but no matter how it was submitted it was pretty certain to lack something of this assurance as it spread through the business community after the private conference was over. Indeed, we are told that a governmental authority much more highly placed than any official in immediate charge of curtailment overlooked the tentative character of the proposal in relating it to the newspaper men who sprung the story on the public.

The Oil Control

This kind of thing lends a lot of color to complaints about bureaucracy being rampant at Ottawa, about ivory tower theorists taking advantage of the war to run the country in an impracticable way. Actually, the impression of bureaucratic control is created at least as much by recruits from business to the war economy establishment as by any others. Consider, for example, the administration of oil and gasoline rationing by the business man who, as Oil Controller, kept the public in a state of anxiety for many months over what was to be done about restrictions on the use of gasoline and fuel oil, then revised his restrictive measures with disturbing frequency following their original proclamation, and is now enforcing them in a way that no permanent governmental authority would think of adopting.

A late official announcement stated that "acting on special orders of the Oil Controller police today closed up 78 service stations" in certain areas of Ontario. It went on to say that the police had padlocked the pumps and tanks of these stations and that the operators were being served with orders which barred them from doing business until further notice. It stated further that these 78 gasoline station operators were among 105 who had been given five days' notice that the Oil Controller's minions had found "what they believed to be irregularities" and that all who were so notified had opportunity to present "any facts which might be relevant." "Careful attention was given to all representations regarding special circumstances. The result is that the number of closures was narrowed down." It was explained that what the subordinates of the Oil Controller "believed to be irregularities" consisted of the acceptance of loose gasoline coupons and the taking of coupons from ration books not issued for the vehicle for which the gasoline was sold, and that these cases resembled those in which 225 operators were suspended from business in August.

These alleged offenders against the gasoline rationing order have been charged, tried and punished solely by the Oil Controller and his staff. Under martial law that kind of thing would of course be the order of the day, but we haven't felt the need for martial law yet and in no other department of war government has the ordinary process of justice been so set aside. Perhaps the Oil Controller feels that it is safe to set it aside in communities well removed from the seat of government. In Ottawa and vicinity such breaches of the ration regulations are dealt with in the ordinary way through police court prosecutions—with the notable exception that the evidence against the accused is invariably that of spotters and stool-pigeons acting for the Oil Controller.

It can hardly be thought that the public is less than ready for total war measures when all this is accepted without protest. But even if the war-anxious public is indulgent, one wonders if such methods are necessary or justifiable.

In a Toronto school-class for the deaf this lad is hearing for the first time. See the article, page 15, on Education Week and the provision of classes for the handicapped children.

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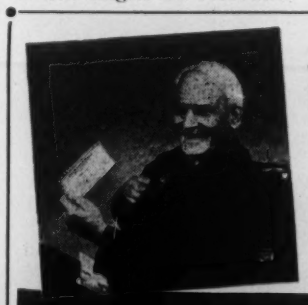

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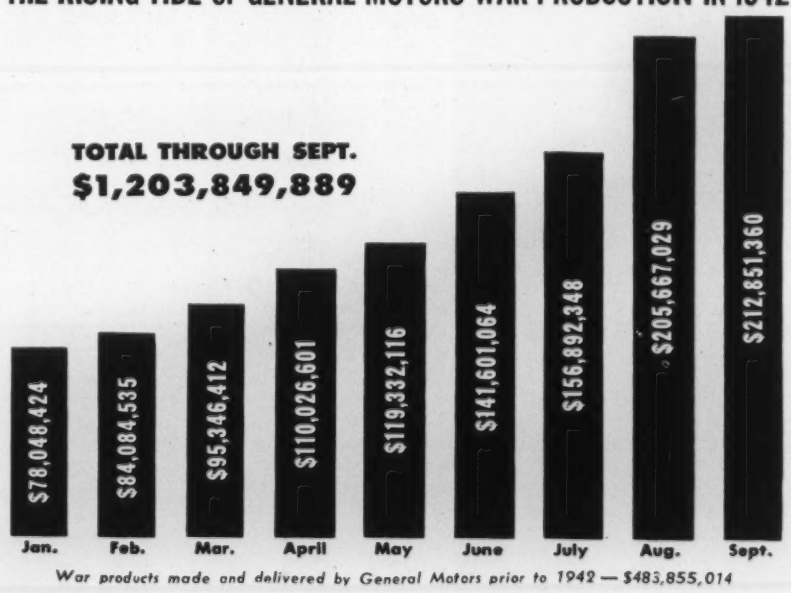

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"Victory Is Our Business!"

Dr. Temple of Canterbury, Prophet and Prelate

BY HERBERT A. MOWAT

The new Archbishop of Canterbury is both a philosopher and a man of action, and the causes he sponsors always attain the end he aims at.

"Baffling straightforwardness" is one of his chief assets, but it goes with an intellectual distinction which places him in the front rank of today's religious thinkers.

Canadians have seen Dr. Temple in action at the Indianapolis convention of the World Student Federation a few years ago.

WHEN Dr. Soong, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed the American people from New York on the evening of October 10 he made use of the phrase, "a revolutionary enthusiasm for the common man." This distinguished brother-in-law of the illustrious Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was mentioning an element in the program of the United Nations which his republic regards as of the utmost importance. In this enkindling phrase he has drawn attention to a most vital need in a New Order sponsored by the United Nations.

Dr. Temple would agree. It would be difficult to find in the whole English-speaking world a leader possessed of so dauntless an enthusiasm for the common man. And to many his enthusiasm breathes the spirit of revolution.

To these people he is suspect not merely on account of his many years' membership in the British Labor party, his leadership in the Industrial Christian Fellowship, his long-term presidency of the Workers' Educational Association, or his recent statement that the real hero of the war to date is the wife of the British workingman. They are uneasy because he has talked frankly about money and credit.

In the opinion of William Temple any system of financial and economic control that exists in a world of abundance along with widespread unemployment, malnutrition, and deplorable housing of the common people has failed in its most fundamental function as an instrument of human welfare. He challenges the monopolistic control of credit by private interests and has concrete suggestions to advance for consideration that leave business men and bankers muttering to themselves the old platitude about archbishops sticking exclusively to their religion.

Discussed by Bankers

In Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa the recently appointed Archbishop of Canterbury is being discussed with renewed interest by bankers, business men, politicians and government officials. One of this last group stated the situation as follows:—

"Every one knows that this is no recent enthusiasm of Dr. Temple. He has talked in this vein for years, long before he became the Primate of All England. The British Government knew his views and his leftist tendencies when they concurred in his recent appointment. Winston Churchill, who handed his nomination to the King, knows all about him. Does this mean that in Great Britain drastic changes in the financial and economic system are being considered that are not being entertained as yet in Canada?"

What about Archbishop Temple? This topical question can be encountered this year throughout the press of the English-speaking world so frequently that his personality must be of special interest to all sorts and conditions of men. The religious section of one national weekly in the United States, for example, has used more space to feature him and his activities than it has granted any religious leader in America.

Dr. Temple seems to have escaped the levelling influence of modern life in respect to great personalities. It is doubtful if the last hundred and fifty years has produced an Archbishop of Canterbury with the intellectual and moral talent which he brings so forcefully to the attention of his world public. That his own interest is not confined to the common man is shown in his introduction to his "Life of Bishop Percival" written shortly after the first World War.

"The increasing pace of modern life has done much to rob the world of great personalities. The ease of movement and of communication has made almost impossible the relative isolation in which marked individuality is shaped. We run to and fro and knowledge is increased. But men of our generation have little time to strike deep roots. . . The average of moral and intellectual attainment is probably higher than in former times. But the overcoming of obstacles, which were too great for the many to surmount, was strengthening and stimulating to the few who were successful."

His Father

He is the sole occupant of the chair of St. Augustine who is the son of a predecessor in that same primacy. His father, Frederick Temple, who was Archbishop of Canterbury at the turn of the century, was a remote figure to the public, coldly impersonal and basically the scholar. He lacked that generous warmheartedness that is so characteristic of the present Primate. And in intellectual achievements the latter has long since surpassed the enviable record of his sire. His published works on serious subjects have definitely influenced the philosophical and theological thought of his time.

His father, Dr. Frederick Temple, once found himself at a railway station in the company of a fellow-traveller with whom he had been fellow-guest for the week-end at a country house in the neighborhood. This railway companion of the Archbishop is on the record as stating that His Grace nodded absently to him at the station, shared the same train compartment with him to London, and never ventured a single remark or attempt at conversation during the whole journey. This would never be the case with William Temple. He seems to move in an atmosphere of good humor and friendliness. His usual mode of travel in London is by bus and he cheerfully deprecates the efforts of younger men to offer him a seat. Dr. William Peck has sketched his own impressions of him and concluded them by these two sentences,—

"You will find him ready enough for a friendly chat. But, if you talk to him upon serious subjects, you will speedily become aware, if you have any sense, that you are confronted with one of the most gifted minds of our day."

Two specific examples of his genius for fellowship are worthy of attention for what they suggest in other connections. They occur during his student days at Oxford and while he was Archbishop of York. When he was a Fellow at Queen's College the Oxonians of that day recall that he was the conspicuous teetotaller his father had been before him. At the Bumps Suppers during the boating season when beer was in liberal circulation it was the custom for "Billy's glass of water" to be ushered into the hall to the thunderous cheers of the undergraduates. The affection of these youthful contemporaries later found a counterpart in lives of the seaside crowds of Northern England. While he was Archbishop of York it is said that he was known to invade the beaches on the Sunday afternoons of midsummer, accompanied by one attendant who carried a box, and arrayed in the robes of his episcopal office. These crowds would be as dense as those with which we are familiar on this continent at Coney Island. Dr. Temple would mount the box at a central point, conduct a brief service and deliver an address to the thousands within the sound of his voice. The hearing he received from the pleasure-bent or the hell-bent indicated the most profound respect for his person and for his message. Thus he tested and exemplified his own admonitions to his clergy that when people are separated from the church and its ministrations it is the duty of the Church to go to the people.

Vigor of Thought

The double first that Temple won at Balliol College was a prelude to six years—1904-10—at Queen's College, Oxford, as Fellow and Lecturer in Philosophy. The vigor of his thought arrested the attention of the intellectual hierarchy of the University, especially at the time of his lectures delivered during the Lent Term of 1910. For the publication of these there was an immediate demand in which the postulants were joined by the celebrated Dr. Sanday, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity. Thus "The Nature of Personality," William Temple's first book, was offered to the public. Its opening lecture, "Materialism and Agnosticism" had been delivered the previous summer under the auspices of the Australasian Student Christian Union in the universities of Sydney and Melbourne. He was steeped in the study of philosophy; the book was evidence of this. But it also revealed that he had ideas of his own that challenged the interest of the most advanced students and savants.

He was Headmaster of Repton School and Rector of St. James', Piccadilly, while his second book was in the period of incubation. His aim in the writing of "Mens Creatrix" was to set out an interpretation of reality that was purely philosophical, with no reference whatever to Christian revelation and experience, then to demonstrate that the Incarnation supplied the great need of philosophy. The next book, which went to press in 1924, "Christ, the Truth" was written with the Christian revelation always in mind. He attempted to set out a whole view of the world and life from the point of vantage of a teacher who is a professing Christian. The modern atmosphere of serious thought, Dr. Temple felt, had become dominated by a philosophy that left no room for a specific Incarnation; it was limiting the idea of God to "preclude His ever doing anything in particular in any other sense than that in which He does everything in general."

In passing, a typical example of the original thrust of his mind and his modesty in venturing is noticed in a special footnote of "Christ, the Truth," when he makes this comment:—

"I ought to add that I am not aware of any former attempt to relate the doctrine of the Trinity to the problem of time and eternity as I have done. I therefore submit this suggestion with some diffidence."

Mainspring of Movement

In the early part of the 1920's William Temple was more than a centre of attention; he was a mainspring of movement. It was amazing to the spectators, especially in the more static ecclesiastical circles, how the causes he sponsored and directed invariably reached the goal of his choice. This recently appointed Bishop of Manchester, scarcely over forty years of age, had already exercised a leadership of thought and a successful technique of action that dwarfed the corresponding records of able men on the bench of bishops. At this point in Dr. Temple's career a writer in the *Church Times* unburdened himself as follows:

"If it were possible to divorce any man from his origins one could say that it is to his own sheer ability and to his delightful human qualities that Dr. Temple owes not only his rapid advancement but the esteem in which he is everywhere held. There must be something unusual in a man who can more than hold his own in the academic groove, fills Westminster Abbey when he preaches, draws enthusiastic crowds whenever he is announced to speak or lecture at Oxford or Cambridge, is persona grata in official Labor circles, regarded by the 'man-in-the-street' as the 'live wire' of the Church of England and the man who has done more in the matter of Church Reform in three years than all the societies put together have done in thirty, to say nothing of having won a reputation as writer and debater. There *is* something unusual in Dr. Temple, and it is his baffling straightforwardness. It is a quality so rare in public life that when it is allied with great intellectual gifts, genuine humility, abounding good-fellowship, and immense enthusiasm, it is bound to make many stiff and venerated obstacles to progress look like hurdles in a flood."

This study of the personal qualities and talents of the new Archbishop of Canterbury is fundamental to the proper understanding of the man and his career. He possesses a combination of personal gifts and capacities which have marked him out as the man of promise for institutional Christianity in the British Commonwealth. While the 1942 appointment was in the balance one of the senior bishops of the Church of England stated that any other appointment than that of Temple would mean that Canterbury would be fated to lie in the shadow of the towering figure at York. Probably he was right. Twelve years ago the *Church Times* made the statement, which received general acceptance, that Dr. Temple was the greatest personality in the Church of England. That personality has developed a great deal in the meantime.

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THE HITLER WAR

The "Unknown War" in the Solomons

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

SO FRAGMENTARY, long-delayed and even misleading have been the communiqués and information released about the campaign in the Solomons that an American military writer has termed it the "unknown" war. This writer, Hanson Baldwin of the *New York Times*, having been down to see for himself, has given us the most complete picture of the campaign, with all its successes and failures, its good and bad management which I have yet seen, in a long series of articles in his paper.

It seems worthwhile to review the progress of the operations, from Baldwin's and other eye-witness accounts, including those of Navy and Marine participants, as this battle is shaping up from very small beginnings into one of the decisive clashes of the war with Japan.

The occupation of Tulagi harbor and Guadalcanal aerodrome, twin keys to the Southern Solomons, was launched as "a Navy show", under the command of Admiral Nimitz in Hawaii, and not General MacArthur in Australia. In order to do this, the line of demarcation between their respective commands had to be shifted a degree or two to the West, as it ran directly through Guadalcanal Island. Even so, this still left the full theatre of the Solomons operations divided, with Rabaul, Buka and other northern Jap bases in MacArthur's territory, to be bombed by his long-range bombers.

From the innumerable reports of their attacks on shipping, these Army bombers gave the Navy their closest co-operation, yet this division of command in the field and reports such as Baldwin's of Army-Navy jealousy back of the Pacific front, have caused a great deal of discussion and questioning in the States about the conduct of the campaign, particularly when it hung in the balance a fortnight ago. While everyone was talking about the need for a United Nations Unified Command, it was a rude jolt for the U.S. public to discover that even their own operations were not yet under a properly unified command.

Army-Navy Bickering

The Navy, it seems, hasn't forgiven the Army for getting out the first accounts of the Battle of Midway and making this seem like a victory for Army land-based bombers, whereas Navy Carrier planes had done the real work and the Army contribution on that occasion was only incidental. On the other hand, some elements in the Army and the Navy, and Washington circles too, "have it in" for General MacArthur, suspecting his rather flamboyant communiqués as a build-up for a Presidential campaign in 1944. And so it goes.

Secretary of War Stimson had to rebuke a subordinate, it is said, with: "The Army is fighting the enemy, not the Navy." This is all behind the lines, it should be emphasized. For every correspondent stresses that on the fighting front there is no bickering, and Army, Navy and Marines work together and use the same flying fields, with the one idea of winning the battle.

This, then, is something of the background. Baldwin added a blast against the Australians for doing practically nothing to aid the U.S. forces since their arrival, and therefore losing the honor of having their country used as the main base for the offensive against Japan. According to him, "their help has been by no means what was hoped for." "What has been accomplished in Australia has been accomplished chiefly by our own efforts. . . We have built airfields, roads, cantonments . . . and unloaded convoys, replacing stevedores who quit when the whistle blew." But Australia was one place which Baldwin *didn't* visit, and his criticism has since been denounced as quite unjustified.

Coming to the actual operations, it seems that they were begun most auspiciously on August 7, with the marines swiftly taking Tulagi and the Guadalcanal aerodrome, under cover of a heavy naval and aerial bombardment. But two nights later a Jap cruiser division swept around Savo Island and sank an Australian and three American heavy cruisers in short order. "They were surprised like sitting ducks," according to Baldwin, and got off "no more than a few ineffectual salvos."

Cruisers Were Caught

"They were surprised despite the fact that one of our planes had reported the approach of the Jap cruisers that afternoon." They were faultily disposed, so that the enemy could approach almost within gun range before being detected; only a small part of their crews were at battle stations; and the admiral in charge had left the scene in his flagship without appointing anyone to take over local command.

Three weeks later a pair of converted destroyer-transports were caught in similar fashion by a Japanese night cruiser raid. And on September 15 the aircraft-carrier Wasp was sunk by Japanese submarines; this is apparently the vessel which Baldwin describes as "steaming at slow speed and on a fixed patrol course in areas known to be infested by enemy submarines." Carriers, he says, "cannot be used successfully defensively." Like the cruisers, he believes they should have been busy attacking the Jap bases and fleet units, and they wouldn't have been picked off as they were.

This defensive attitude of the Navy under Admiral Ghormley, since replaced by Admiral Halsey, is also blamed for the success of the Japs in running in troops night after night to the Guadalcanal beaches. By mid-September there were an estimated 5000 of them ashore, and though the Marines holding the five or six mile patch around the aerodrome still maintained "considerable numerical superiority", they were only able to beat off the fierce Jap assaults of September 12, 13 and 14 after a hard struggle.

Japs Tough and Tricky

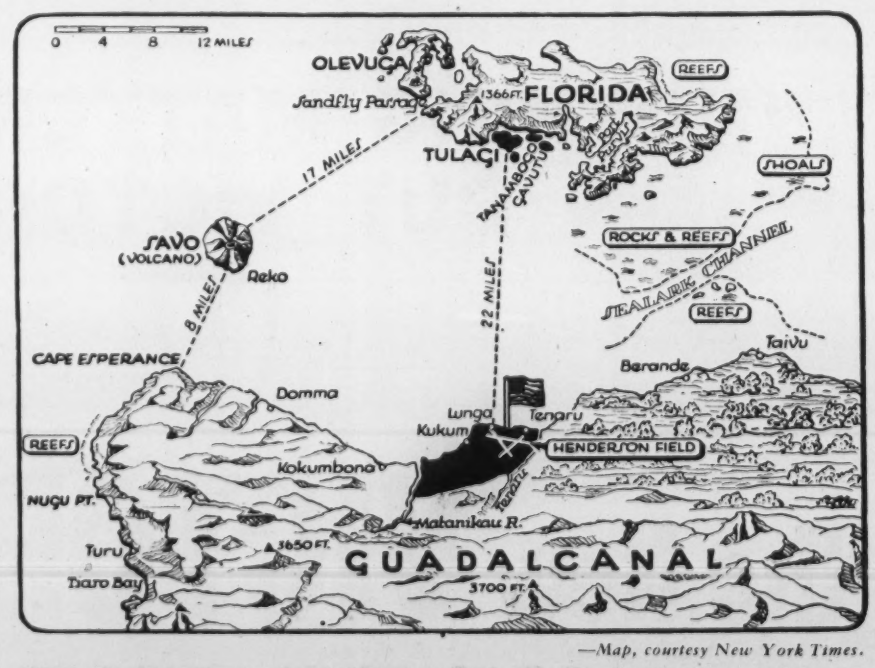
The Japs Baldwin describes as "the best jungle fighters in the world" and full of wily tricks. We have read how one group sent out a flag of truce lately, and when a party of 30 Americans went to accept their surrender, ambushed them and wiped out 28. Another favorite trick of theirs is to play possum with a tommy gun in the midst of a group of their wounded, and then suddenly attack our troops or ambulance men if they come to attend to them. The Marines on Guadalcanal very early gave up such attentions to the fallen foe.

In close jungle fighting the Japs will listen to overhear the names of the Americans opposite, or use the common names "Smith" and "Brown." In the middle of the night Smith may hear someone calling him nearby to come over, or an American officer may hear someone ordering him by name to shift his men. A ruse used to get our men to betray their positions is for a Jap detachment to advance noisily, from some distance away. If the Marines fire at them, they may find themselves sniped at or overwhelmed by another Japanese group close at hand.

Ordinarily the Japs move with catlike quiet, and if they have to make a little noise they imitate bird calls or animal cries to cover it up. Supremely patient, they will wait for hours, strapped in a tree or waist-deep in swamp ooze. They wear spurs of strong steel wire for climbing trees, and are expert at camouflage. By preference they attack at night, and though the control of their officers is less effective then, each man knows his objective and makes his way towards it. Sometimes they have tried psychological attacks, advancing in the light of calcium flares, shouting and singing, with the English-speaking ones (which are not few) screaming "American Marines, you die!", and the rest "Banzai!", at the top of their lungs.

A few days after the failure of this mid-September Jap assault, the American superiority was increased still further by the arrival of a large convoy, which was unloaded without loss. But the Japs merely redoubled their efforts, and poured men ashore nightly by the hundreds.

On October 13 American Army troops arrived, and were bombed before they got ashore; and that very night the Jap Navy made its heaviest



—Map, courtesy New York Times.

Twin keys to the Southern Solomons area are the fine harbor of Tulagi and the aerodrome which the Japs had just finished carving out of the plantations and jungle of Guadalcanal, but had not put into service, when the Marines seized it on August 7. A larger map of the whole Solomons region may be found in SATURDAY NIGHT of two weeks ago.

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attack of the whole campaign against the Henderson Field defenders, bombarding them all night from a battleship and several cruisers. This was repeated the next night, while five Jap transports ran up to the beach to the west, and unloaded heavy reinforcements with tanks and field guns, on pontoon piers constructed during the night. After that the Americans were shelled regularly at night from the landward side, which sadly interfered with our fliers' sleep.

Nevertheless, with plane reinforcements flowing in steadily, the Marine and Navy fliers maintained an absolute air ascendancy. One Navy squadron had a score of 79 confirmed victories, and the total score for the Solomons campaign was 364 Jap victims, before the big battle last week in which another 150 were added. There has been no complete admission of American losses, but the score on Guadalcanal stood at 133 to 32, after the first six weeks, including half a dozen American planes destroyed by shell-fire.

Japs Jump Their Planes

Two Marine fliers interviewed in Hawaii a fortnight ago gave some interesting sidelights on their Jap opponents—and they have a right to be believed, since they have downed 34 planes between them. On August 24, said Major Smith, the squadron leader, his eight Grumman *Wildcats* accounted for 14 *Zeros* without loss to themselves. On September 14 they had the experience, unique to my knowledge, of seeing Jap pilots jump from their planes before the fight began. It should be said, however, that the Japs were flying floatplanes which didn't have a chance. Five jumped, and Smith's squadron finished off the other four in just 90 seconds.

The Japs, they insist, can fly well enough, and their *Zero* has some better features than the *Wildcat*. The twin-engined *Mitsubishi* 97 bomber which the Japs have been sending against Guadalcanal from Rabaul is "a good plane, fast and dangerous." It has a 20 mm. cannon in the tail, so that the American fliers attack from above and ahead. But the Jap pilots "are not aggressive," these witnesses insist, and are quite outclassed by the American pilots. All accounts which I have come across of the air fighting agree that the quality of the Jap air personnel has shown a distinct decline since the heavy losses of the Coral Sea, Midway and now the protracted Solomons conflict.

Jap Navy Aggressive

If the Americans had established ascendancy in the air, there can be no denying that the Japs had shown far more aggressiveness at sea, in the period leading up to the big challenge of October 26. The full story of this battle ought, in the usual course of affairs, to reach us sometime after New Year's. But it seems that the Japs sent no less than 40 to 50 warships down from their main concentration point around Truk (1300 miles to the north), in two forces.

Accompanying these were two carriers of the new *Shokaku* Class (15,000 tons, 45 planes), as well as several auxiliary carriers, converted from merchantmen. The order in which things happened then is not revealed, but before noon on October 26 an American carrier was put out of action some 300 miles or more to the south-east of Guadalcanal, near the Santa Cruz Islands. Later in the day it was attacked again and sunk. The fact that, in spite of this, the Americans were able to inflict such damage on the Jap Fleet as to force it to withdraw indicates that we probably had at least one more carrier in the vicinity, as well as the support of long-range bombers.

No important Japanese unit is actually claimed to have been sunk. But one of the big carriers was hit by four to six heavy bombs, her flight deck ripped to pieces, and put out of action for a long time, if not lost in the retirement. The other big carrier was hit by two medium bombs, and with the destruction of from 100 to 150 planes the enemy fleet was apparently left almost without air cover, so that its other units were getting a severe pounding. Thus the Navy officially claims two heavy bomb hits on one battleship and one on another, and numerous hits on three cruisers, while all this time long-range American bombers operating from Port Moresby and the New Hebrides were hammering away at Jap ships in every harbor of the region, hitting some 40-odd in a ten-day period.

No one knows for certain just how many carriers the Japs have, but these complicated ships are not to be pulled out of a hat, and with the *Ryukaku* sunk in the Coral Sea, the *Kaga, Akagi, Soryu* and *Hiryu* at Midway, and the *Ryuzyo* earlier in the Solomons fight, the two *Shokaku* Class carriers damaged last week, together with the *Koryu* and the small, old *Hosyo,* appear to be the only remaining regular carriers the Japs possess at the moment. No doubt they are building others and converting further merchantmen, but the former takes time and the latter are usually too slow and too vulnerable to give the fleet effective cover.

The Americans would therefore seem to hold a relative advantage in naval air power, still, in spite of having lost four of their seven carriers. It seems unlikely that any full-sized, regular carrier has been added to the U.S. fleet since Pearl Harbor. But two have been launched, the *Essex* and the new *Lexington,* and at least two units laid down as cruisers have been launched as carriers, the *Princeton* and the *Independence.* These will be rushed ahead, and by next year the United States ought to have a whole new carrier fleet.

Almost as important, they will have new model carrier planes, such as the Vought-Sikorsky *Corsair* fighter, the Curtiss *Hell-Diver* bomber, and new torpedo planes such as the Grumman *Avenger* available. Supporting this carrier-based aviation they will have far greater numbers of long-range flying boats and bombers disposed about the Pacific. In such a contest the Japs simply cannot compete. And in the meantime, the remaining American carriers are rated as equal to 1½ or 2 Jap carriers apiece, in the number of planes which they carry and can put into the air during an engagement.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

An Ape at the Breakfast Table

BY DYSON CARTER

TEN years ago a scientist named Kellogg and his wife adopted a baby chimpanzee. The Kelloggs had a baby of their own, same age. They brought up the ape and Junior together. Really. Everything that baby did the chimp could do too. At least that was the idea. Picture yourself coming home from a hard day's work and having to read Mother Goose to a chimpanzee. Or straining vegetables for That Thing climbing up the new bedroom drapes.

It was all a scientific experiment to see what a good home and lots of loving care would do for a jungle darling. Heroic devotion to science!

At 15 months of age the chimp was quite bright. Papa or mama would show him a drawing of a shoe, house or dog and then coo: "Darling, show me the bow-wow!" And Chimpy would point unerringly to the dog.

Alas for this happy beginning. It soon discovered that "language" involves two things. One: responding in a certain way to specific words (the way a horse answers commands). Two: using words to convey thoughts. The latter ability never was attained by the chimpanzee, in spite of all the loving care lavished upon him.

This is what distinguishes man from all other animals: *human beings alone can express thoughts with words.* Remarkably simple though this sounds, it is really an outstanding fact of research on animal intelligence. Apparently thinking-in-words is a function of a definite part of the brain, for a certain brain injury (lesions of Broca's region) leaves human patients unable to speak their thoughts (motor aphasia).

But wait. Have you ever listened to a flock of crows gathered in a dead tree? If they aren't talking, what *are* they doing? Dr. Ernest P. Walker of the U.S. National Zoological Park firmly believes that birds and many other animals regularly meet and have discussions. Any animal lover will rush forward with countless examples.

Still, we must be cautious. It is no good listing the "conversation" of rabbits, wood rats and kangaroos (tapping with hind feet). True, these sounds may be "words" and definitely do communicate fear, warning or anger. There are far better examples known to science. Like the dog studied by Kaiser, who could say "Mama", "Ja" and "Jeanne". And Furness' baby Orang-outan who was trained to say "Papa", and who would actually call when frightened: "Papa, papa!"

RIGHT here is the root of the popular confusion about animals talking. After decades of study, scientists have concluded that all the myriad cries, whines, squeaks, chirps and grunts in the animal kingdom absolutely do not represent even the crudest of languages. All they express are *emotional states.*

The Orang-outan who called for "Papa!" was merely expressing fear. And there is every probability that the committee of crows meeting in a tree is simply chattering a state of contentment or agreeability. At one time there was a scientific debate on this subject. Yerkes, in "The Great Apes", quotes Garner to the effect that his apes spoke a language of their own. Later even the keeper of these animals concluded that scientist Garner was wrong. Yerkes himself was unable to train a very intelligent chimpanzee to imitate a single sound, let alone express a thought in words.

And the same thing happened to Chimpy who was brought up with the Kellogg baby. He never did talk.

What about other aspects of "intelligence"? All very disheartening to the animal lover. Consider Witmer's famous monkey Peter. This simian was an Einstein among apes. Yet the most optimistic psychological rating put Peter with high grade human idiots. A normal three-year-old child has about the same trouble solving test puzzles as an adult chimpanzee.

Strange to say, these results were drastically different in one test. This involved fitting two short sticks together (like a fishing rod) in order to reach something. Ten-year-old humans solved this quickly. So did a chimpanzee! One seven-year-old girl failed. Most six year old humans had trouble.

NOW for the question of "play'. A great many animals, especially the young, have undeniable play activity. The frolics of puppies and kittens are a joy to watch. In fact most pet fanciers would be quick to claim that animal youngsters excell human kiddies in playing. Carnivorous animals play elaborate games in which they learn how to stalk, attack and overpower their prey, all in fun. Squirrels even when grown up obviously have a priceless time in their forest games. Dr. Walker's little grasshopper-mouse Ony (mentioned in our last article) quickly learned to tug at a string, frolicking like a playful pup.

But here come those scientists again with their spectacles and case records. Soberly they have been studying animals at play. With gloomy results indeed. It seems that just as no animal can imitate, reason, overcome inborn conservative attitude (all previously discussed) or talk, so too none can play. At least not the way human children play. In spite of all his romping with the kids, your pup is really playing on the other side of a Great Divide.

It's easy to see the differences. There are two. Animals can play *with* things. They can also play with each other and with human beings. But they cannot ever *build* or *make* anything with their toys. And the marvellous human ability to *make believe* never enters into their play.

Helen M. Richardson, a famous scientist, puts it thus: "The play of animals, even of chimpanzees, is merely a mosaic of unconnected acts. On the contrary in the human infant we can often observe the elements of an organized play which is composed of a more or less lengthy series of acts directed to an end in view." As soon as a child is able to live out a little drama or pile up blocks to form a crude house, he has crossed the unbridgeable gulf separating us from the animals. Both these simple playtime activities indicate the *beginning of reason.* For our pets there is no such start.

IS THIS conclusion final? Certainly the vast majority of scientists now say it is. But not all. Dr. Walker, for example, maintains thus: "In observing great numbers of animals in conditions entirely new to them, one cannot help reaching the conclusion that animals must do considerable thinking. It has been my observation that the more one knows of animals the more he is likely to give them credit for powers of thought."

After wading through a prodigious stack of evidence *pro* and *con* animal intelligence, reason, speech, play and what not, your reporter came up gasping with a discovery.

Apparently no allowance—indeed, almost no study—has yet been made, by either side in this argument, for the emotional life of animals comparative to that of man's. Animals have been rigorously examined only by the older methods of psychology, the static action-and-reaction, conditioned reflex, memory, imitation, maze tests and so on. It was this approach that had rendered psychology so static and impotent a science up to the discoveries of Freud, Jung and Alder. It is really astonishing that in spite of the most sceptical observers giving credit to animals for highly developed emotions (animal behavior is supposed to be completely overshadowed by primitive emotional states), little evidence has been collected about this very rich aspect of animal life. We know today that the so-called "reasoning" behavior of human beings is largely influenced by factors other than reason, by "feeling states" both conscious and unconscious, by emotional memories long buried. What about dogs, cats and monkeys, who are said to be all emotion?

IN OTHER words, science has been spending its time investigating those factors in animal behavior which play the most insignificant part. It is just as if College students were examined psychologically only in regard to their reactions when hungry and well-filled. Almost nothing significant would result from such a study of human beings. So why concentrate on animal "intelligence"?

Perhaps our pets cannot reason. Definitely they have powerful emotions. What motions? Is there an animal Subconscious? How do pets sense our emotions and respond to them? Is it possible that the emotions of animals, uninhibited by intelligence, are stronger than ours, even perhaps superior?

Using animals for transport and food, our race marched to civilization. Millions of human lives are saved every year by serums, antitoxins, extracts, vitamins . . . from animals.

But since time immemorial man has cherished pets for their companionship and deep emotional understanding. Science has yet to explain the little cat who washed herself while bombs thundered around the Anderson shelter in "Mrs. Miniver". After the war let us have some animal psychoanalysts. We think they might unearth great truths about the emotional mysteries of man and woman.

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Canada's Future Depends Mainly on the Schools

BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Education Week, which begins tomorrow, is not an event for educationists alone. Its chief aim is to focus the attention of the ordinary citizen on one of the most important of all the activities of his community.

For the future of Canada depends more on the workings of the school system, to which our attention is now directed, than on anything else that we can do or avoid doing.

EDUCATION Week begins tomorrow. The habit of setting aside weeks or days for the remembrance of something or other has grown upon us and if we are not careful may become a vice. It would be a pity if all consideration for Mother should be reserved for Mother's Day, or all thought of tuberculosis in children concentrated on Rose Day.

On the whole, it might be better to assemble and count our blessings in order to think of them all every day —and give thanks. But we're a forgetful people, immersed in our own affairs and less community-minded than our fathers were.

Education is a loose term and means hundreds of things. It includes teaching the arts of wiping a plumbing-joint, operating for appendicitis, making pies, cleaning house, arguing in court, assembling an engine, driving a tank, and operating a typewriter. That is to say, it is the training of the individual to acquire various skills of hand and eye and brain which will be useful to himself and beneficial to the community. But it is more than that. Technical skill is necessary to the burglar as well as to the plumber. "Where did you learn to pick a Yale lock?" demanded an employer of a trembling offender. The answer was startling: "In the Technical School."

The need of the community is good citizens; men who consider their neighbors, men with a sense of honor, who can be trusted in word and deed, men who have imagination and taste and the willing mind to be of use. Only when the majority of citizens are of this quality can democracy and freedom continue.

No one, really, is educated by a school or a college. Knowledge may be sprayed upon some students for days and years without any marked effect. But wisdom is not transferable. Any one who gets it has gone after it. It's a mining job, a prospector's lonely quest. The little child about ready to walk cannot be taught. He must first see others walking and determine that it is a desirable accomplishment. He may be encouraged to try, but the actual trying is his task alone. He fails a hundred times, but the idea and the action persist until he navigates across the living-room and laughs in the joy of achievement. After that practice is easy and the art of walking becomes automatic.

The analogy is exact for all sorts of learning. The school is an encourager but the education is self-acquired. Every man is a self-made man. He may be blessed or cursed by hereditary and surrounding influences, but his ability to think and plan and realize the thoughts in action comes by his own efforts.

Forty Personalities

Schooling is provided by public funds for all children. Teachers who have overcome the sharp tests of Normal training are high-grade people and know what they're about. They know their limitations also when they face a class of forty children all of the same age but with forty distinct personalities. How to encourage and interest the forty so much that all of them will dig in for themselves is their daily problem; and not an easy one.

Less than one-quarter of a child's day is in school, and the home has had him for six years before he ever sees a class-room. The roots of his character are already fixed. To make sure that the stems and leafage of that character are lusty and of natural growth is the aim of the teacher. For that reason a cordial understanding between the schools and the people is necessary if the coming generation is to be equal to the problems and opportunities that the post-war world will bring.

Progress has been made by the establishment of Home and School Clubs in many communities, but there is doubt if the plan is sufficiently widespread. In a city school-district where the people generally are of similar racial stock and upbringing the Club is likely to be a valuable community-centre. In a school where racial strains and mother-tongues come together inferiority complexes among the children are likely to disappear, but the elder generation is shy and suspicious of patronage and majority overlordship.

The aims and methods of teaching have been revolutionized in the past twenty-five years. Parents generally are inclined to be critical because the work that John or Mary bring home is like nothing that they ever saw at school. Some criticisms may be just. No system is perfect merely because it is new. But in general the novelty of treatment is based on some general principle that seems to rise out of a widely-observed experience.

Nutrition, Alertness

One of these general principles has to do with nutrition. Since mental alertness depends on the measure of physical health, the modern system is to assume that a scientific diet for lunch-time may correct an imperfect food-program at home.

In the larger cities also much is being done to correct physical defects, especially in sight and hearing. For those showing latent signs of tuberculosis, open-air classes are provided with specified periods for rest in bed alternating with school subjects.

Co-operation of pupils is encouraged by out-door games, by clubs and societies, by the organization and completion of various "projects" as the educationists call them. For example, one Toronto class made a collection of the photographs of all Canadian authors who could be reached by letter. Another class paid a visit to a publishing house and saw for themselves the rather intricate process of producing a newspaper. So, in a hundred ways, the teachers try to interest the children in the world about them, to show them the desirability of wide and accurate knowledge and to encourage them to acquire it. The Public Library is a supplementary institution, taking over the children who have learned the pleasures and excitements of reading.

What about religious training, and character-development by that means? In the Separate Schools Christian dogma is emphasized. In the Public Schools where home religions are diverse no settled official program is possible. But the ethical principles at the root of all creeds are emphasized and daily prayers and hymns are used. In one of the Toronto Secondary Schools where the racial and religious strains are most varied, the School Orchestra leads the simple and dignified morning exercises with such hymns as "Unto the Hills Around" or other versions of the Psalms. Above all, since religion is caught rather than taught, the teaching staff consists of men and women of the highest personal character, whose lives and work are an inspiration to all pupils.

Education Week is designed to interest the public in the schools, to show what is being done, to give reasons for it and to build up a closer co-operation between the teachers and the home.

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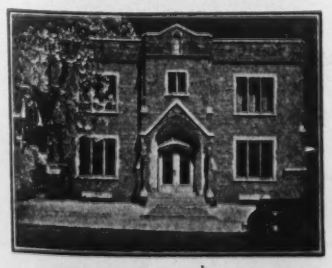

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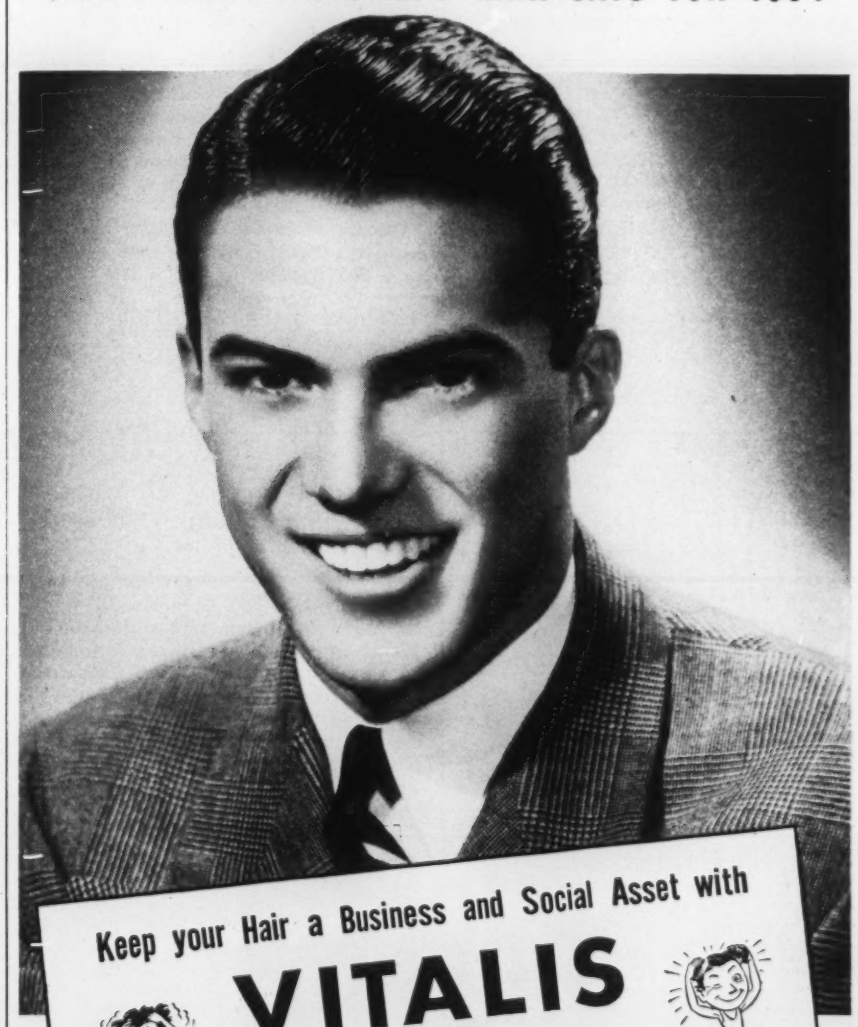

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The Reporter on the "Repulse"

SUEZ TO SINGAPORE, Cecil Brown's Story, by Cecil Brown. (Macmillans, $4.50.)

WHEN the *Repulse* went down in the China Sea a young American news-man of the Columbia Broadcasting System stood on the deck taking photographs; not that he was one of these super-men impervious to fear, but because he had been taking pictures in emergencies over years of activity and did the thing automatically. Japanese planes were everywhere; bombers were making direct hits and near-misses, which were almost as bad; torpedo carriers were flying low and launching "tin fish" by scores. Every gun on the battle-cruiser was roaring. Dead and wounded men were lying everywhere. Then came the torpedoes which tore the hull apart and the ship rolled over on her side. Captain Tennant's voice comes over the loud-speaker. "All hands on deck. Prepare to abandon ship. God be with you."

Then Brown finds himself in the sea, swimming in oil, his life-belt not blown up, the cord which suspended the camera from his neck almost choking him, and his boots feeling as if they weighed a ton. He grasps a floating table and is carried by the tide close to a raft. Friends haul him aboard and so to a destroyer, and on to Singapore.

This is but one of a long chapter of adventures, for Brown had been in Paris and in Rome for the International News Service and did his first broadcasting as Columbia's man in Rome. His distaste for Fascism, though reasonably well-concealed, resulted in his expulsion from Italy in 1941. He was in Jugoslavia when the Nazis came, was captured, but escaped to Turkey. From there Columbia sent him to Cairo with time off to go to the front line for Wavell's attack, and to be bombed.

So he has material enough for a dozen books, eleven of which might well be devoted to the manners of censors and other strange fauna which the war engenders. Like all other correspondents he hates censors with a perfect hatred, not because they want to suppress news which might aid the enemy (a reasonable thing) but because they don't want the world to know the facts about anything.

Some of the instances of stupidity and ignorance given in this book are all but incredible. But the author gives names and dates. He was an experienced and honest man who had seen more active service than most of these "dumb" officers would see in a lifetime. He was an American, with an American audience of millions, at a time when the hearty support of the United States was of the utmost importance to the British people. He had the deepest admiration for the British fighting-men and for British civilians. Yet he was expelled from Singapore as a *persona non grata* to the military set-up. He was said to be too pessimistic.

Within a few weeks Singapore and Burma and the Dutch East Indies had been swept into the Japanese net, and the Generals and Governors and sub-assistant-everybodies who had talked big about impregnable bastions of Empire were forever discredited.

Lord Wellington, after inspecting a regiment lately come to Portugal from England, said: "I don't know what the French will think of them, but by God, they frighten me!" Similarly, if British prestige and security are dependent upon the kind of officers and administrators that Brown encountered the British people may well get down on their knees and pray without ceasing for deliverance.

As a literary performance the book is not first-rate. The thread of unity is too slender. But the picturing of individual scenes and experiences is of the most vivid quality.

Some Army Humor

SEE HERE, PRIVATE HARGROVE, by Marion Hargrove. (Oxford, $2.50.)

STUPIDITY is always funny, and stupidity about the army and the things it does to a trusting private is funnier still. But this Private is a former newspaper man who (of course) thinks he knows all about what's doing in this cock-eyed world. So the laughter is likely to be unrestrained, and perhaps even raucous. For the universal judgment is that any fool knows better than *that*.

The book is a series of mellow sketches, each wandering all about the place, starting anecdotes that don't finish, commenting on corporals and sergeants and other vermin, giving the degrading details about Kitchen Police, making comments such as this "Thanksgiving was just another day to me. Phooey to it!" a comment called forth by having to wash the dishes of the guzzling community.

The trouble is that Hargrove is a born civilian, too fond of sitting up all night talking. He has talked to good purpose in this book and you'll like it.

Labrador Indian

TENTS IN THE WILDERNESS, by Julius E. Lips. (Longmans, Green, $2.75.)

HERE is a boy's book of the real quality. The author who went to study the Naskapi Indians as a Visiting Professor of Anthropology from Columbia University was fascinated by what he saw and returned again and again acquiring new friends among these people with each visit, and by his own friendship breaking down their shyness. In telling the story of the boy-hunter Pirre, his doings and his aspirations he has romanticized the setting in some measure but clearly has tried to be accurate in explaining the day by day labors of the tribe.

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The Exuberance of a Poet

BOOK OF UNCLES by Robert P. Tristram Coffin. (Macmillan, $2.25.)

HERE'S a poet turned human, freeing himself of highborn metaphor and delirious trope in order to sit around with the boys at the garage and lie. And while the lies come out in honest-to-goodness prose with no rhythmic measurements or rhymes about it, the odd thing is that the stuff turns out to be poetry after all.

Of his Uncle Thomas he says he was twenty years younger than his youngest son. And he cooked angelically too. "If it was a fish he could make it into an airy pavement of Heaven." Now that's poetical, almost as poetical as a grilled fresh mackeral tastes in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Then there was Uncle Timothy who just disappeared with a sloop that somebody owned, and never came back. He was a quicksilver uncle and could dance. "New England needs dancers every so often and Providence just ups and sends them one." Who will deny the poetry in that sentence? It has a sweep of imagination rounding the cosmos—or something.

And Uncle Peter who lost seven sons and stood up under his trouble. There was a man "who came out equal with life at the end with his head high and handsome like a ram's."

The author goes on to tell of his Fishing Uncle who had hard work shedding his shirts o'nights on account of the scales on his skin, and the Gunning Uncle and the Uncle who lifted people with his teeth, and the Uncle who couldn't tell the truth and the well-divining Uncle "who was the best man at not thinking about anything I ever knew."

If the boys around the garage didn't like these tales they weren't human. We prefer to believe that they took them in as a catfish takes the hook; just sucking away until the thing is far down past his stomach.

A fine book this is, mellow with understanding, bright with humor and far more poetical in conception and performance than some of the high and mighty things the same gentle Coffin has been writing for lo these many years.

Too Well Tailored

THIS FORTRESS, a Novel, by Manning Coles. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.50.)

A TEMPORARY officer in the Army of Occupation twenty years ago falls in love with a young German baroness, goes back to England, is demobilized and becomes the owner of a garage. After the death of the baron, he goes back to Germany, but cannot induce the lady to come to England; nor will he remove to Germany. The years jog on and he forgets her, but not without difficulty.

Then comes the new war and the author enjoys himself depicting in close detail the village life of England. The hero's garage-mechanic turns out to be a German spy and at the same time a hero, giving his life to save two children buried in the wreckage of a bombed house. A German pilot crashes and is taken prisoner by the hero who realizes at last that he has captured his own son.

It's too pat and too slick to be believed. Nevertheless the book can be read with profit for its picture of the English home-front.

Robert Tristram Coffin, author of the "Book of Uncles", series of gay essays.

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Write F. H. C. Baugh, M.D.
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

THIS WEEK IN RADIO

The New General Manager

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

I THINK you'll like the new general manager of the CBC. I have a feeling that some who said and others who thought "What does a preacher know about radio broadcasting?" will have to swallow their words before his first year of office has expired. I confess that coming down to Toronto from Ottawa on the pool train the other day and dining and chatting with Dr. James S. Thomson, I formulated a new estimation of, and a personal liking for, the man.

In the first place, here is a Scot-Canadian who has a profound belief in democracy, and believes that the CBC is the people's instrument. That's a good beginning. There will be little chance of bureaucracy getting any hold in the CBC. And, too, it means that every phase of our Canadian life will have a chance to express itself through the facilities of the CBC.

My second impression concerned Dr. Thomson's personal democracy. No member of the staff of the CBC, no artist, no musician, no actor, no member of any group in the country need have any fear of approaching this man. I think he'll listen to anyone who wants to talk to him. I think he'll read any letter you might like to write. I don't think he'll agree with everything you say, for this Scotsman has ideas of his own. Nor will he be likely to tell one man one thing and another man something completely different.

Another feeling one gathered was that Dr. Thomson will discover that many ideas which look sound and possible in theory are not possible in the light of existing circumstances. This new general manager of the CBC will do well to take advantage of the knowledge of practical men in the CBC like Major Murray, Dr. Frigon, Ernest L. Bushnell, Charles Jennings, George Taggart, Rupert Lucas, and scores of others who have had many years of practical radio experience.

Some of the things we discussed were "off the record." His answer to my question "What did you think of 'Nazi Eyes on Canada'" provoked a ready reply, for publication. "It did a good job," he said. "It was needed. It shook some people out of their false security. There were some who said the theme was too terroristic. I don't think so. Emotional appeals are important, provided there is some direction given to the emotional appeal. In this instance the appeal was directed toward the buying of Victory Bonds. Emotional appeals have no place if all they do is to create emotion."

I have no permission to quote what Dr. Thomson said about the howls being raised here and there in Canada concerning what Watson Thompson, of the University of Manitoba, said about the British Empire and particularly about India. Sufficient to say that for every complaint raised, there were a dozen declarations of admiration for Prof. Thompson's courage, his forthrightness, his clear analysis of today's problems. I have a feeling that the Board of Governors of the CBC will back Prof. Thompson in the freedom he enjoys of saying what's on his mind.

Yes, I think you'll like the new general manager of the CBC.

YOU'D have enjoyed meeting Orson Welles when he was in Toronto the other day. The six-foot, tousled-haired youth of 27, cigar in mouth, tired of expression, strode into a hotel lobby, signed three autograph-hunters' books, shook hands with eight press people, and then started to do card tricks.

After we discovered that the deck of cards he was using held a 15 of hearts, we lost interest and started asking questions. We got talking about propaganda. The stormy writer, director, producer and actor said this: "In my opinion there's no need for any more emotional stuff. The people don't need to be sold any more. What is needed now is organization. The people want to be told what to do, how to do it, and where to go to do it. I don't find any complacency anywhere."

One of us asked about his "Broadcast from Mars."

"I was hoping that wouldn't come up," the boyish wonder said, slyly. "I've just come back from South America, and nobody even mentioned it." We said: "Maybe they didn't hear it." And he said: "Oh yes, they did, but South American newspaper people are more interested in the serious things of life. They aren't bothered about asking me questions that obviously make news."

RADIO flashes: Walter Pidgeon was disappointing in his Victory Loan show from Ottawa. . . James M. Minifie, Western Canadian now in Washington, broadcasting fortnightly over CBC, talks a little like Rex Frost. . . J. Frank Willis, of the CBC, has just completed 10,000 mile jaunt gathering material for "Our Canada". . . The appointment of Harry Sedgwick to the New York office of the Wartime Information Board is received with favor in radio circles. . . When Toscanini played a Gershwin classic in the first show on Nov. 1, radio listeners heard for the first time how 'Rhapsody in Blue' should be played. . . The New York Philharmonic has opened a 26-week series over Columbia network for the 13th season, with Howard Harlow as one of the six noted musicians chosen to conduct the orchestra. . . One of the great opportunities for singers comes when the Metropolitan Opera Company holds auditions . . . this year they open on Nov. 29. . . One of the busiest of the radio stars engaged in war work is Madeleine Carroll, despite the fact that she says she works from nine to five in the merchant seamen relief office in New York. . . Bob Hawke has returned to the air, and this time it's a series called "Thanks to the Yanks" . . . the new program is designed to help send cigarettes to members of the armed forces. . . Those nice words about Jack Pearl in the last column were really meant for Bert Pearl, the five-foot-two of sunshine from Winnipeg. . . Orson Welles opens a new series of aviation broadcasts Nov. 9. Welles will produce the dramas, serve as narrator, write the scripts, and likely do many other amazing things with the show. . . If you heard Wendell Willkie on the air you know, now, how to talk over the radio . . . a great many Canadians could learn a lot from listening to Mr. Willkie's radio technique. . . Canadians everywhere will welcome the news that the hockey broadcasts with Foster Hewitt will be back on the air this winter, war or no war. . . Ben Bernie and his gang were in Toronto last week, and gave lavishly of their time and talent toward helping the Victory Loan and improving the spirits of men in the forces. . . Nelson Eddy is to be heard over 53 additional CBS stations beginning this month. . . Kate Smith recently raised two million dollars for war bonds in a 21-hour bond drive over the air. . . That man Orson Welles launched his new series of South American broadcasts last Sunday; it's called "Hello, Americans."

Artists in the Forces

BY J. R. GILLEY

"NO DOUBT in Canada's armed forces today, are the future artists and writers who have the vision without which there will be no greatness in this country." These arresting words are not mine. They are a quotation from a letter of that eminent Canadian artist, Dr. A. Y. Jackson. He was referring to the Canadian Armed Forces Art Exhibition soon to be held at Hart House, University of Toronto.

Hart House is a very beautiful building which is the centre of all non-academic activities of men in the University of Toronto. These activities are directed by several committees of which the Art Committee is one. This particular committee arranges art exhibitions each year throughout the University term. The Armed Forces exhibition was planned with the idea that it might not only discover talent, but might also display this talent adequately to the public. Accordingly an exhibition of the work of the armed forces in Ontario, including the forces of the United Nations, will be held in the art gallery of Hart House from the 14th to the 29th of November.

Normally, exhibitions in the art gallery are for members of Hart House only. During this exhibition, however, the general public are invited to visit the gallery on the Sunday afternoon of November 15, 22 and 29. Men and women in uniform will be admitted to the gallery on any day during the exhibition.

There are many men and women in the Navy, Army and Air Force who, in their spare time, are busily engaged in drawing, sketching and painting. Contributors will naturally choose for their subject matter scenes and events related to their experience while on active duty.

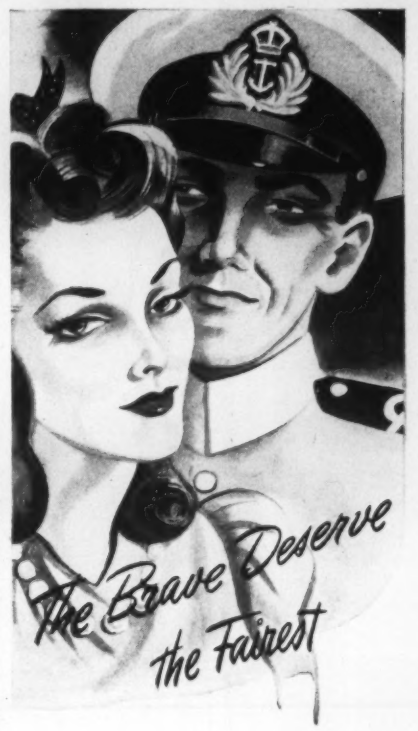
An officer in a letter from a bombing and gunnery school says "The men are very glad to have this opportunity to exhibit their work. We have at least eight men at this school who have made drawing their hobby. Your exhibition is giving them an incentive to extra effort with a definite goal."

At a similar Canadian Forces art show, which excited great interest in England last winter, General McNaughton stated that "the Canadian Army encourages the objective use of spare time".

People actively concerned with art in Canada, and particularly the artists, are showing a keen interest. Charles Comfort, one of our best known artists and a member of the Art Committee of Hart House, designed a very striking poster for our exhibition. The Curator of the Art Gallery of Toronto, Mr. Martin Baldwin, says that he thinks this is a really worthwhile enterprise. "It will serve", he says, "to discover the existence of men and women in the services who have talent and will also provide for them a creative, recreational interest."

"This is a time to take stock of our potentialities, and not the least of these is the perpetuation, through the arts, of the part Canada is taking in shaping the world that is to come."

Zasu Pitts, the solemn comedienne who has won a high place on the screen comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week beginning Nov. 9 in "Her First Murder."



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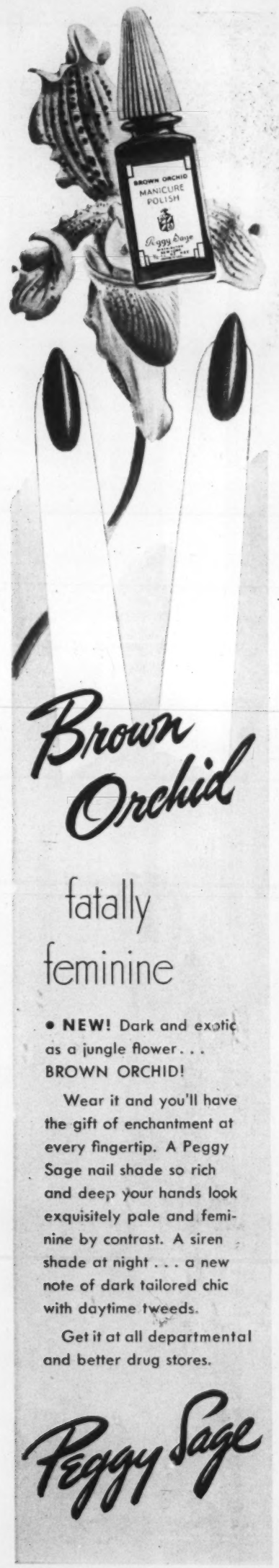

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The Un-Gentle Art of Self-Defense

BY BERNICE COFFEY

AFTER an enthralled study of "Hands Off!" (Self Defense for Women), by Major W. E. Fairbairn, (Ryerson, $1.00), we are forced to conclude that we've been living a shockingly sheltered life. No one has ever attempted to strangle us, although this may indicate only a striking spirit of forebearance on the part of others. We have yet to be poked in the ribs with a gun in the hands of a hitch-hiker picked up while driving our non-existent car. And we have yet to meet up with any of the other assorted brands of assault, battery, mayhem or murder. A cloistered life forsooth!

However, Major W. E. Fairbairn has written his book for those who have a firm belief in preparedness and the axiom that a girl can't be too careful. For thirty years the Major was connected with the Shanghai Municipal Police, and was organizer and leader of the famous Shanghai Riot Squad. It is from this ripe experience that he drew when teaching his methods to the Commandos and, we gather, the material for this, his latest book. If all its readers train faithfully in the methods clearly illustrated and described in "Hands Off!" we foresee the time when gents who aren't always perfect gents will find themselves littering the streets in badly damaged condition.

The methods of the womanly art of self-defense are piquant—ranging from descriptions on how to go to work on an assailant with an umbrella, stamping on his feet and kicking him in the shins, to knocking the big burly brute out with a matchbox. The tricks are not pretty, but they look extremely effective.

The only fault is that practice makes perfect in this lethal business as it does in other things. We doubt whether even the gallantry, not to mention stamina, of one's male friends and relations is sufficient to induce them to become sacrificial lambs while the little woman polishes up her technique of self-defense.

Bundling

Preparing for lower temperatures indoors this winter, fashion designers in New York have developed a warm regard for shawls to ward off shivers.

Mesh crochet shawls and shetland head scarfs are worn tucked in at the neck or pinned to one side. Typical chill-chaser ensemble for evening is composed of black sweater-blouse, long white satin dirndl, with a long black crochet shawl.

Home Front Invasion

Few persons have had a better view of the invasion of war industry by women than Miss Verlie Keppie, a young Australian nurse, who is supervisor of women's activities for the Montreal Locomotive Works Limited. She works in the great tank arsenal which the company operates for the Department of Munitions and Supply. Since entering this important corner of the battle of production last February, Miss Keppie has seen a handful of women workers become a battalion of 500.

Only a few of the women and girls who entered the vast plant had any previous experience in industry. The majority were waitresses, store clerks and housewives mixed with a sprinkling of former professional women, high school and college graduates. To most of them, the huge works with its block-long assembly lines, giant electric cranes sweeping overhead and batteries of machine tools shaping and finishing 3,000 odd metal parts was an entirely new world.

After nine months of watching the women at work, it is Miss Keppie's belief that three out of four healthy girls who don't mind putting on overalls and getting their hands dirty, can find a congenial and useful job in the war industry. Those who have passed through her hands now operate a complete welding department, handle the great travelling cranes, work to accuracies of a thousandth of an inch on machine tools, do all kinds of assembly work and serve as inspectors, matrons and production clerks. "Only the heaviest types of work are beyond the scope of women", claims the young nurse, adding that the Montreal Locomotive Works often finds it possible to compensate for limited strength by fitting extra length levers to certain machines and by providing wooden mallets to facilitate the locking and unlocking of various gripping devices. "Special instruction in the efficient use of weight and muscle has also helped", she says.

For a job which has involved not only the faculty to size up a prospective worker's talents and abilities but the provision of free and helpful advice on topics ranging from child welfare to home economics, Miss Keppie has a rich background of experience. Graduating only a few years ago from a Sydney hospital, she has had a career that has taken her half-way round the world, to China, Japan, Ceylon and California. She came to Canada with a patient and joined the staff of the Montreal Locomotive Works after missing the first contingent of Canadian nurses sent to South Africa. As a nurse, her patients have included millionaire Australian sheep-ranchers, passengers on trans-Pacific liners and film stars in the screen capital.

"Hollywood and all that! Yes, it sounds very exciting", says this daughter of our sister Dominion, "but for real glamor, give me the battle of production."

Home Work

Daughters of British naval and military officers are among those taking a course of training as house and parlor maids at Hampden House School, the well-known school for girls in Buckinghamshire.

The scheme has been in operation for about eighteen months and has proved most successful. "Trainees," who are girls of good education between 16 and 17 years of age, are each paid 10 shillings a week pocket-money.

They are off duty every other day at 2 p.m., share in all activities of the school life, including tennis and swimming, and can take lessons in various subjects if they wish.

This plan enables girls to do a really useful job of work during the period of their leaving school until they are old enough to enter the Services or do other work of national importance. There is no snobbery about doing this kind of work, and any girl who appears suitable can have the training. The Headmistress' idea is to get the girls thoroughly mixed, and to turn out a good type, who will know how to manage their own homes and to do the work which women will probably be doing in their own homes in the future.

Girls going to the school as "student helpers" usually know very little about the work of a home when they arrive, but they soon learn to work quickly and to make themselves really useful.

Among the girls who have completed their education and have later gone to Hampden House School to get domestic training, are the daughters of a brigadier-general, a commander in the navy, two majors, and a factory manager.

Field Work

When Autumn paints her backdrop with bold strokes of a brush dipped in burnt sienna, it requires a perceptive eye to detect the nuances of rich color in the sere weeds to be seen in the countryside at this late season. Gathered and arranged with imagination and loving care in small groups for the house they can be breath-takingly beautiful.

About this time every year the Seven Seas Shop (Eaton's) delights itself and its friends with an exhibition of these artfully clever arrangements (which, by the way, have a long life expectancy). Just to give you an idea of how they do it, here are descriptions of a few—

A shy deer and a fawn (pottery) are grouped in moss against a columnar arrangement of brown weeds on a shallow fluted copper bowl. . . Bare branches painted white to resemble coral, with tiny purple and mauve flowers, become a sophisticated blend of color and form in a turquoise Victorian base in the dolphin and shell shape. . . A flat translucent plate of mauve plastic has spreading branches to which cling half-opened seed pods—all painted white—with a little turquoise pottery elf seated at the edge. . . A tall spike of frost-browned mullein, such as is to be found standing in swamps, is cut down to look like a cactus formation. At its base are placed a few closely curled leaves of velvety green mullein which half conceal a haughty beige and gold pottery camel. One half expects to find a sheik somewhere in the offing. . . Edwardian in feeling is a composition of weeds shading from pale yellow to dark chartreuse in a dull dark green bowl. . . Bronze leaves of corn, goldenrod, milkweed pods—dry but still green—spiked with color accents of bright red berries blend into elegance in a vase of bleached wood.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

That's Why Handbags Are Big

BY HENRY McLEMORE

MRS. MARY B. WHITE, of the U.S. War Production Board, is on the right track when she asks American women to turn in all their extra compacts and lipsticks, but she has only scratched the surface in her drive for war materials.

Salvage or Loot?

What Mrs. White and all other salvage collectors everywhere should do, and right away, is to urge the gals to empty their handbags and then summon the Boy Scouts to take away the loot. The result would be a mountain of scrap that would dwarf Mounts Hood and McKinley. Intrepid climbers from all over the world would come with their alpine sticks and hobnailed boots, ropes and axes, to fight for the honor of being the first to scale its heights and plant the flag of their country on its summit.

If Mrs. White does not believe me, if she feels that I am exaggerating, let her run upstairs and explore her own handbag. It's 10 to 1 that she will be astounded by the amount of material that she has been carrying around for days, months, and years.

All Over The Lot

As a starter, I took my wife's purse—rather, I dragged it down the steps, for to have tried to lift it would have been a foolhardy thing for one unaccustomed to carrying such weights—and spread out its contents in a nearby vacant lot. Then I called her to act as a sort of guide and explain to me what all of the things were that were in her purse, and why in the world she lugged them around with her.

She started patiently to explain:

"That is a compact. So is that. Those are lipsticks. One is for daytime, one is for evening, and one is a white chapstick. That is dark rouge and that is light rouge. That case has powder puffs in it. That is a comb. That is a nail file. Those are hairpins and those are bobby pins."

We were hopping about the lot, now, like children playing hopscotch.

A Few Baubles

"Those are two side combs and those are some earrings that hurt my ears. That is one rhinestone clip because I lost the other one. Those are three purses. One is for my own money; one is household money; and the other is my own extra special money."

I had to ask what the difference was between her own money and her own extra special money.

"My own money is the money I buy stockings and shoes and things I really need with. And, my extra special money—well, that's what I treat myself to things with."

The sun continued its course across the heavens as we continued to examine the contents.

Sundries

"That's a lippo lighter. You use it to put your lipstick on in the dark. I won it as a bridge prize. That's a flashlight for blackouts. That's a cigarette lighter that doesn't work but I am going to get some stuff to put in it. That's an empty cigarette case, and those are two packs of cigarettes. Those, obviously, are matches. Those are my keys. That is Kleenex, and that's a regular handkerchief. That's my checkbook. That's my memo book, and that is a pair of gloves. That's a wrist watch I'm taking back to get fixed, and those are samples of materials I am going to try to match. In that envelope are some beads I have to get re-strung, and you know that's a pen and a pencil. And, in that little black case is my driver's license. And those are my shopping lists," she said as she started gathering up the contents of her handbag.

As she walked off with her weighty purse swinging on her arm (women apparently have developed a special set of muscles for handbag carrying) I recalled that time, several years ago, when I was at the receiving end of one of them. It happened in Hollywood when Actor Broderick Crawford and I allowed the Galahad to come out in us and interfered in a fight between two men in a night club. Brod got off all right because nothing but a man hit him, but the wife of one of the contestants hauled off and let me really have it in the face with a rhinestone pocketbook. I was weeks getting the rhinestones out of my face and at night when a light would glow on me I took on the appearance of one of those studded highway signs that read, "Danger, winding road." I have a suspicion that the rhinestones on my face read, "Detour ahead" because people studiously avoided me.

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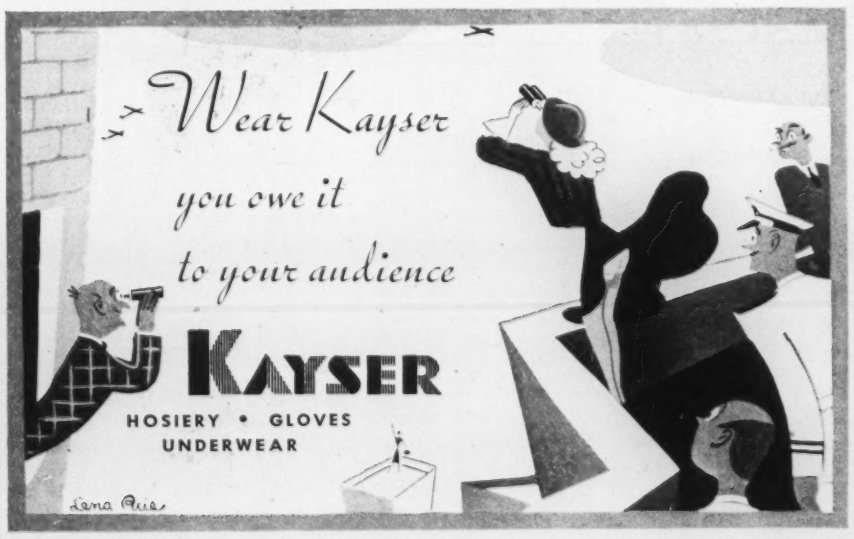

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Toronto Symphony Begins Season

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra opened its regular season at Massey Hall last week and listening to the concert one reflected on how fortunate Torontonians are in possessing an organization which under the stimulus of an inspired conductor grows in artistic stature and quality year by year. T. S. O. has never enjoyed large endowments, such as have placed the foremost orchestras of the United States on their present footing. During most of its history the wolf has been just around the corner; a fact which makes its progress all the nobler as an achievement.

Another phase in which Toronto is fortunate beyond most cities, is that the acoustics of Massey Hall are well nigh perfect for orchestral purposes. An orchestra of real quality seems to sound better there than anywhere else,—certainly better than in Carnegie Hall, New York, for instance. Nobody enjoys the Promenade Symphony Orchestra in Varsity Arena more than I, but every October when the scene of my activities shifts to Massey Hall, I settle in my seat contentedly with a sense that I shall enjoy the "feel" of intimate orchestral tone in full richness.

The opening program was of a quality and distinction that furthered such contentment. The guest artist was one of the most satisfying of all violin virtuosi, Joseph Szigeti, who represents despoiled Hungary's glorious musical tradition. Szigeti, who on the platform appears older than his actual half-century of years, has been slower in winning his way to outstanding recognition than some of his contemporaries; but no violinist has more intellectual distinction or intuitions more profoundly beautiful. One was glad that he chose to play Mozart's Concerto in A major, a work in which he is probably "facile princeps". The delicate, unwavering sureness of his tone and attack, the enthralling though never obtrusive fluency of his technique, enable him to reach the ideal of pure interpretation.

Great genius though Mozart was, it would be idle to assert that all his music is interesting to modern ears. One has heard string quartets, that were obviously "dated", important only as examples of the rococo period. But this violin concerto is as buoyant and fresh, as plenteous in invention, as though composed yesterday. It is said that the composer's four other works in the same form are likewise endowed with vital graces that age cannot wither. The miracle is that all were composed in the same year, 1755, when he was 19, and had returned to Salzburg at loose ends. His father, who believed that his Wolfgang could accomplish anything he set his mind to, was resolved that the boy should become the greatest violinist in Europe. It is supposed that Mozart composed the five concertos in accordance with this dream. The dream came to naught save that it was responsible for such a work as the Concerto in A major, alive with beauty and enthusiasm.

Ernest Chausson's "Poeme", Mr. Szigeti's other offering, though perhaps half a century old, has also the quality of freshness which betokens a first-rate work of genius. It was written for Ysaye and is essentially expressive of our time; melancholy, impassioned and intensely eloquent. What Mozart would have made of it, one wonders. In breadth of tone and imaginative phrasing, the violinist showed profound introspective qualities that enabled him to bring forth the unique individuality of Chausson's music.

Sir Ernest's conducting of the orchestral background in each case was admirable. His former restlessness under such conditions had entirely vanished.

The three purely orchestral offerings were happily contrasted. Weber's opera "Euryanthe" was a failure; even Toscanini who induced Gatti-Cazazza to revive it at the Metropolitan in 1914 could not make the public "take it"; but the Overture remains both lovely and popular. An interesting bit of conductor's lore is that Weber used to conduct with a roll of music instead of a baton, following a very ancient practice. The paper would be pretty well crumpled by the time Sir Ernest got through with it; but the romantic fervor and plastic energy of his rendering was fascinating. The orchestra seemed to enjoy playing Gustav Holst's "Somersetshire Rhapsody", based on folk tunes collected by Cecil Sharp. Rollicking and racy, they bring back memories of Hardy and his hearty Wessex folk. Holst's mastery of scoring and orchestral color produced results that will certainly live.

Finally came a masterful rendering of Tschaikowsky's Symphonic Fantasia "Francesca da Rimini", based on the scene described in the fifth canto of Dante's "Inferno" when he pictures carnal sinners tossing ceaselessly in a whirlwind typifying their passions, and then becomes pitiful of Francesca, whose relatives sheltered him during his exile in Ravenna. It is a thrilling composition, revealing Tschaikowsky's immense command of orchestral device, and was magnificently rendered by Sir Ernest and his musicians. It dates from 1877, but Tschaikowsky came within five years to hate it, and his tone poem "Romeo and Juliet" also. The fiasco of his marriage had filled him with hatred of women and the emotion of human love. The terms in which he derided "Francesca da Rimini" in a letter to Balakirev would seem like the wild ravings of a mortal enemy if written by anybody but himself.

Rest as part of the school curriculum. A group of pupils in one of the outdoor schools of Toronto provided for children who have been exposed to tuberculosis or who are under-nourished. See article on page 15.

Jean Dickenson's Art

Readers of this page are already aware of the writer's admiration for the spontaneous, effortless singing of Jean Dickenson, the lyric soprano, to whom intricate vocal difficulties seem natural, unaffected utterance. Until last week one had never heard her in a full length program or in such favorable surroundings as Eaton Auditorium. Listening to her rendering of more than twenty numbers, most of them demanding impeccable purity of tone, and ability to flood the ears with exquisite grace notes, one wondered how so young a singer acquired so rare a mastery of the art of vocalism. Apparently she has a divine lust for song governed by a highly analytic intelligence; and her handling of arabesques of tone makes many celebrated singers seem amateurs in comparison.

Ettore Mazzoleni, Associate Conductor, will direct the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at the concert of Nov. 10 in Massey Music Hall. Sir Ernest MacMillan will be the pianist joining with Kathleen Parlow and Zara Nelsova in Beethoven's Triple Concerto.

COMING EVENTS

REX STOUT, the famous American author of detective stories and master of ceremonies for two of the best known network broadcasts, will speak at Eaton Auditorium on Tuesday evening next under the auspices of the Canadian Writers' War Board of the Canadian Authors Association, and the proceeds will be devoted to purchase of books for the Canadian forces. Mr. Stout, who is chairman of the Writers' War Board of the United States will speak on "Our World Fight For Freedom."

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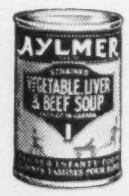

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THE FILM PARADE

Hollywood's Tank of Goodwill

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE was at least one section in Mr. Wendell Willkie's "Tank of Goodwill" speech that left me feeling a little doubtful. That was the one dealing with the American screen and its part in interpreting life on this continent to our Eastern allies. As often as not our Hollywood movies give a pretty confusing picture of American life even to American eyes. It's almost impossible to conjecture what they must look like to an intelligent movie-goer in, say, Assam.

How does it affect our plain-living Russian allies, for instance, to learn that practically every American living-room features a grand piano, that the average American working-girl is styled by Guilaroff and wears Flato jewellery to the office, and that the minimum standards of American high school youth, as represented by Mickey Rooney, call for a private roadster and a full set of evening wear? Are they agreeably impressed by the notion that American life, if not actually run, is at least immensely influenced by crooked politicians, nerve-ridden city editors, nitwit matrons, tempestuous heiresses and gangsters carrying machine guns in violin cases? What do they make of such American phenomena as Mae West, the Andrews Sisters and Judy Canova? Do they base their notions of American hospitalization on the Kildare series, and their ideas of our social behavior on the house manners of The Man Who Came to Dinner? Does the popular conception of the American ace flyer as a bragging heel who turns hero in the final reel represent an increment or, in the Willkie phrase, a leak in the tank of goodwill?

It is true of course that Hollywood films have undergone a considerable sobering-up over the past twelve months, as witness "Mrs. Miniver", "This Above All" and "Wake Island". With world-communications in their present state, however, it isn't likely that many of our foreign allies have had much chance to see these products of a more responsible way of thinking. In many places of the earth they are probably still looking at tattered copies of "Big Brown Eyes", "Love Crazy", "He Stayed for Breakfast" and "The Gold Diggers", and raising bewildered eyebrows at our immense and grandiose and curiously addle-headed civilization.

"DESPERATE JOURNEY" is a war-film but it can't be said to represent a very responsible war point-of-view. Five R.A.F. flyers, headed by Errol Flynn, are shot down over Germany and their escape across enemy territory is about as superficially hazardous as a Boy Scout foray. The German gestapo here are a dreamy inefficient lot who never think of looking under bridges or behind abutments or even in Hermann Goering's private car, which the boys take over for a luxury ride to Berlin. The final leg of their adventure is made in a captured British plane which the enemy has thoughtfully left, completely refuelled, right in the path of the fugitives.

A faint attempt at realism has been made by having the Germans actually speak German, instead of the usual broken but cultivated English. But it takes considerably more than German street-signs and extras in German clothes speaking conscientiously guttural German to give a convincing picture of conditions in today's Berlin. However "Desperate Journey" is excitingly put together and is a good adventure film in the Boy's Own Annual tradition. It just doesn't seem to have much to do with the current war and the kind of people who are fighting it.

ON THE other hand there is "The Fighting French", the best documentary that "The March of Time" series has turned out in many months. It is still something of a mystery how "The March of Time" collects its material—that is, how much of it is factual and how much extemporized. The current production has both the allegorical quality of a fierce war-cartoon and the sharp realism of a good newsreel. The studies of Laval and his co-workers and of Jacques Doriot and his are, as far as one can tell, authentic portraiture. At the same time they give an impression of almost frightening caricature. The film is brilliantly contrived to show France emerging slowly from the degradations imposed on her by Nazis and Vichy-ites and rising to a fighting strength and spirit. It's a rather grim study but at the same time a heartening one.

If you're a passionate admirer of Red Skelton and Ann Sothern—I'm not, of either—you may find "Panama Hattie" worth your while. There are chemical traces of a plot but it's mostly Sothern and Skelton. . . "My Sister Eileen" is a slightly extended but still very funny version of a funny stage show. Rosalind Russell is Ruth, the sister who is plain and fat (you have to take the author's word for that here) and Janet Blair is Eileen who is pretty enough for two. Even if you have seen the stage version Rosalind Russell's apt offside comedy makes "My Sister Eileen" worth seeing again.

laughter by what seems a piece of sheer reality. A most civilized evening.

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Recital Series

Six Saturday evening recitals by eminent violinists resident in Toronto will be given at the Toronto Conservatory Music Hall during the present season. The first on November 14 presents Harry Adaskin. Then come Hyman Goodman (December 5), Maurice Solway (Jan. 23), Harold Sumberg (Feb. 27), Albert Steinberg (Mar. 27), Kathleen Parlow with an orchestra conducted by Samuel Hersenhoren (April 17). Seats for the series are $3.

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Civilized Comedy

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

RALPH FORBES and Ruth Chatterton were once married and their marriage is now dissolved. Let no one suppose, however, that their engagement to play *Elyot* and *Amanda* in Noel Coward's 1930 comedy "Private Lives" was merely a press-agent stunt to capitalize on this circumstance. They are both among the most accomplished comedians on the stage today, and the timing and interaction of their performance together is unbelievably perfect. This is one of the great performances of a great comedy, and the fact that the other two roles are not particularly well cast makes little difference to the total effect. *Amanda* and *Elyot* are, as those who have seen either the play or the film are well aware, pretty much the whole show in themselves.

Mr. Coward's piece is such a perfect re-creation for the twentieth century of the mood of Restoration comedy that we may, for aught we can recall, have been quite enthusiastic even about its previous performance in Toronto a few years ago. We now know that we have never before really seen it played on the stage. Miss Chatterton's one handicap, that of a difficulty in appearing the right age when her features are in repose, disappears the instant she has to do any expression; and her acting is a continuous display of the most exquisitely significant expression, gesture and intonation. Nearly all the most effective moments of the performance, both by her and by Mr. Forbes, are achieved by face and gesture alone, without the use of language, and the subtlety of Mr. Coward's writing (even with full allowance for the wit and human quality of his dialogue) lies largely in the constant opportunity which he affords for really percipient players to register these fine points of feeling.

Twelve years have not staled in the slightest degree the comedy values of what seems almost certain to prove one of the classics of the English theatre. The great fight scene, which when last played here interested the spectators chiefly in the technical difficulties of its performance, is this week so superbly handled that one has no thought of difficulties, and is held in helpless

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Lebensraum in Ottawa

BY TILLIE TODHUNTER

IF YOU are thinking of coming to Ottawa, don't—that is unless you are sure of somewhere to live when you get here. The housing problem in Ottawa is at present acute, and weird and wonderful are the experiences of the room-hunters. The newspapers' advertisements under "Rooms and apartments wanted" fill columns each day and "rewards" are being offered by the desperate hunters.

For three weeks now, I have been "In Search Of A Room", and have tramped Ottawa's streets by day and by night looking for a place to deposit my haversack, my kit bag and myself. The kindness of a Certain Ottawa Lady, whose chance remark last year in a chance meeting in a British Columbia mountain resort, to the effect that "if ever you come to Ottawa, do look me up", was put into practical effect. Ottawans travelling in the West are advised to be careful about these casual invitations. They may be taken up on them, as the Certain Ottawa Lady was, in a moment of desperation.

Having enlisted the good-natured assistance of the few Ottawans (chiefly ex-British Columbians) whom I happened to know, and having found nothing in which to live, I tried a Last Resort. I had been told by a friend who knew someone who had heard of someone who might have a friend who had a room to let. I telephoned. Too late—the room had already been let, "but" said the voice, and my spirits rose excitedly, "I have a nice red canoe, if you like canoeing!" I do like canoeing, but not canoeing on the Rideau Canal all Winter.

Another lead, and this time I headed for the address given. The house smelt of cauliflower, but I was sure I could open a window and let it out. Up the stairs I was ushered by a grim-faced lady who kept assuring me that she had always had the "best people" as boarders. She opened the door of a bedroom on the third floor with a flourish and the room was in complete darkness, except for a glimmering light on the ceiling. "You see, there's a fireplace," she said, "I wanted you to see how pretty it looks with the flames on the ceiling". An electric fireplace, one of those soulless contraptions created by the turn of a switch and the ingenious play of lights on broken brown beer bottles in a fire-basket, occupied the centre of the fireplace.

Further light revealed a gaily patterned linoleum floor covering, a rocking chair, a chest of drawers and a couch which could be converted into a bed. That was all. A list of rules adorned the naked walls, a few of which remain in my mind: (a) that no visitors must be in the rooms after 9 p.m., (b) that no washing or cooking could be done on Sundays and (c) that lights would be turned out at 10 p.m.

Above the fireplace I spied a beflowered text which read "Prayer Changes All Things". I prayed, but I knew it would take more than I was capable of to change that room. I made a very feeble excuse and left like a coward. The cost of this "home away from home" was $50 per month!

The next sounded more hopeful. It was advertised to be "a lovely balcony room" in "a good part of the city" and would cost me $45 a month, including breakfast, the only meal served. Thither I hurried my steps and was greeted by a dear motherly soul who called me "dearie" and said she thought "the army girls are so brave". I was beginning to think so too.

"Cosy" Quarters

The balcony room was "cosy"—so cosy, that after the bed, dressing table, chair, bookcase, desk and a tall hat tree and The Motherly Soul got into it, there was no room for me.

I admired the ivy that trailed round the lace curtains, said the bed looked comfortable and was interrupted by The Motherly Soul who told me, very confidentially: "Now you'd better know the rules of the house. . . I don't allow liquor in the rooms. No visitors, either".

It sounded like a grim Winter to me, specially the part about being isolated there with not a soul to talk to after a hard day's work. Having grown a bit braver since my last encounter, I merely said "then I'd better look elsewhere". And that was that.

A Helpful Voice one morning informed me that "just the thing" was available on Such-and-Such Street. I took the lunch hour to investigate, taking a couple of girls with me for moral support.

La Vie Boheme

We were greeted by a very charming young woman, dressed in a kind of pseudo Greenwich Village chintz smock, a peasant skirt and a wind-blown hair-do. She showed us her entire apartment, her paintings, her husband's paintings and her baby. We admired them all. It was fully half an hour before we dared to interrupt her stream of conversation about "thinking things through", "Life's Purpose" and "color vibrations" before she condescended to open the door of the room to let.

It was very artistic, a symphony in palest sea-foam green, apricot pink and mulberry. The mulberry, she said, gave it "depth". Of course she really preferred a "tailored" room, but this expressed a mood, didn't we agree? Yes, we agreed. There were bottle lamps, dozens of them — and leopard skin rugs. Still-life paintings, a cactus, a gourd and an old clay pipe adorned the table by the bed. That was for "atmosphere", she informed us.

We agreed that it certainly expressed a mood, though we did not attempt to elaborate.

"And do you . . . mind one having friends in . . . I mean, my fellow C.W.A.C. officers? . . . you see we have no other friends in Ottawa. . ."

I think she understood. Her reply was as follows "My dear, I don't give a d—— what you do . . . live your life as you please . . . sin as much as you like, I don't mind at all, as long as you sin artistically!" I gasped. "It will cost you $40 a month, no meals, though. With breakfast served on a tray it would be $45".

. . . Today I found a room. I shall not tell where it is. Somebody might try to out-bid me. It's warm and well furnished. There are no rules. I have "housekeeping privileges", which means I can creep down in the early morning and rummage about to get my own breakfast, but it's clean and there are no texts on the walls. What's more there's no attempt at being "artistic".

A Quick Stimulant

Millions of people, including soldiers, sailors, airmen and war workers have found by experience that HOT BOVRIL is not only a quick stimulant, but is very comforting when they feel cold, tired or run down.

Bovril stimulates the digestion and is both tempting to the palate and delicious to the taste especially when appetite is finicky.

BOVRIL

42.18

TRY ITS SAVOURY BEEFY FLAVOUR

Another Victory Recipe by

Sunbeam MIXMASTER

Sunbeam Supper Pie

MADE WITH GROUND BEEF OR LEFT-OVERS . . . SERVES 6

An unusual, delicious "main dish" adapted from an old Canadian pioneer recipe by Good Housekeeping Institute. Nutritious . . . delicious . . . made quickly and easily the Mixmaster way.

• INGREDIENTS.—2 c. sifted all-purpose flour, ¾ tsp. salt, ⅔ c. shortening, 4-6 tbsp. cold water, 1½ lbs. ground round or chuck beef, 4 tbsp. minced onion, 2 tbsp. minced parsley, 1 clove garlic, minced, 1½ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, 2 tbsp. salad oil, 1 can (10½ oz.) condensed tomato soup.

• METHOD.—Sift together the flour and the ¾ tsp. salt in large bowl of Mixmaster. Add the shortening, distributing it over flour. Beat at No. 1 speed until flour-fat particles are about the size of a navy bean (about 20 sec.). Using a fork, add the cold water (4-6 tbsp.) sprinkling a small portion over the flour and fat particles at a time. Use as little water as possible adding just enough to hold mixture together. Line a 9 inch pie plate with half the pastry. Roll top crust and set aside. Then combine the ground beef, onion, parsley, garlic, the remaining 1¼ tsp. salt and pepper in large Mixmaster bowl and mix together using No. 2 speed for about 20 sec. Remove from mixer bowl and cook in the 2 tbsp. fat until beginning to brown. Stir in the soup. Fill pastry-lined pie plate with meat mixture, and cover with top crust as for a two-crust pie. Bake in moderately hot oven of 375°F for 1 hr. Serve in pie shaped wedges.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Protein with a Flavor

BY JANET MARCH

IN THE old days there used to be a lot of people who were pretty hoity-toity about their cheese. They were often the same ones who talked learnedly about vintage wines and fussed over the temperature of the claret. The cliché used by so many ignoramuses about music, "I just know what I like," made them pretty mad when applied to cheese. In their estimation you should know its name and the sort of cave it sat in maturing, and practically be on speaking terms with the nanny goat who provided the milk in Gorgonzola or Roquefort or Stilton.

Well along with a lot of other frills this type of knowledge may be nice to have but you can't use it in making your choice at the cheese counter. The names of the varieties on sale are in plain English and no one is likely to make a fool of you with the old Punch joke, "Botticelli isn't a wine, you Juggins! Botticelli's a cheese!"

It wasn't long ago that you couldn't come by a decent piece of cheese anywhere. A few bits were described as "old" but when you came to eat them they were so new that the cheese cloth had hardly had time to settle in place. All the really old had been sent to England. Now we can't have pork but we can have cheese, and there's a lot of very good Canadian cheese on the market, so let's use it. The dietitians tell us that cheese is a meat substitute, and because of its protein and calcium content it is on the correct diet lists of young and old, and because of its flavor it's on the menu of every gourmet, so we are all pleased.

One of the problems of cheese is how to keep it properly. It needs to be in a cool place, though cheese lovers consider the refrigerator too cold. If you do keep it in the refrigerator try dipping a cloth in vinegar and wrapping the cheese in it. You will have to rinse the cloth out every few days. Heavy tin foil, beloved by youthful salvage collectors in your house is good, better than ordinary waxed paper.

Potatoes and Cheese

6 large potatoes
Yolks of two eggs
4 tablespoons of butter
¼ pound of mushrooms
1 cup of grated cheese
¼ cup of milk
1 tablespoon of minced chives
Salt and pepper

Bake the potatoes slowly. Cut off the tops and scrape out the insides with a teaspoon. Sauté the mushrooms, which should be cut in smallish pieces, till they are brown. Add the egg yolks, butter, cheese, mushrooms, milk, chives and seasonings and mix with the potato masher till the mixture is smooth. Replace in the potato skins, dot the tops with butter and heat in the oven till the tops are slightly brown.

If you have always been devoted to Roquefort dressing you can make a very good substitute by using American or Argentine blue.

Cheese Dressing

½ pound of blue cheese
¾ cup of oil
2 tablespoons of vinegar
1 tablespoon of lemon juice
Worcester sauce
Salt and pepper

Mash the cheese till it is soft, and then mix with the oil. Let it stand for a while and then add the vinegar, salt, pepper, lemon juice and Worcester sauce and chill before serving.

Risotto

1 cup of rice
1 onion
4 tablespoons of butter
1 quart stock
¼ cup of white wine
Saffron
1 cup of grated cheese

Mince the onion and fry it in half the butter. When brown add the rice which should have been washed and carefully dried. Stir for about ten minutes while it cooks to avoid burning. Heat the stock and wine together and pour half on the rice, cook slowly and as it absorbs the liquid add more. When the rice is tender add the rest of the butter, the saffron—which should be melted and stirred smooth in a little stock—and the pepper. Put on a hot platter and sprinkle with the cheese.

Tomatoes and Cheese

1½ cups of bread crumbs
½ pound of grated cheese
1 cup of canned tomatoes, drained
1 teaspoon of mustard
Salt and pepper
Worcester Sauce

Mix all the ingredients, stirring carefully and when the mixture is smooth serve on buttered toast.

Macaroni and Cheese

½ package of macaroni
2 cups of tomatoes
¾ cup of grated cheese
¼ cup of bread crumbs
Butter
1 tablespoon of English mustard
Salt and pepper

Boil the macaroni in salted water till it is soft. Rinse and drain and put a layer in a buttered baking dish. Then add the tomatoes which should be drained so that they are not too wet. Season with salt and pepper and sprinkle the mustard on dry. Add half the cheese and then cover with more macaroni. Add the crumbs and the rest of the cheese. Dot with butter and brown in a moderate oven.

As housekeepers we stumble on shortages of this and that which till now we hadn't realized came from some distant dangerous place, but in Canada we have plenty of cheese and lots of apples and everyone knows that the combination is practically a national dish, so with Eugene Field we can say—

"But I, when I undress me
Each night upon my knees
Will ask the Lord to bless me
With apple pie and cheese."

A NAME

O HAVE you heard a sweeter name?
I hear them speak it carelessly and wonder
How one can walk through the burning bush
Not struck by thunder!
But clod and stone no fire can harm,
That is their quality, their charm,
Their loss, too,
They never can know the magic of you,
How silence is tense with unsung melody
And all the universe becomes a hollow shell
Blowing the music of your name.

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I've found Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast is a splendid way to give me the B Complex Vitamins I need"

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By the way, Libby's Tomato Catchup is made the "Gentle Press" way . . . giving you true tomato flavour with no preservatives or artificial colouring.

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Chatham, Ontario

Cocktail Sauce

⅔ c. Libby's Catchup
3 tbsp. Chili Sauce
2 tbsp. Bottled Horse Radish
3 tbsp. Lemon Juice

Combine all ingredients, mix well, and chill. Serve with fish or shellfish cocktails.

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Tomato Catchup
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Libby's CONDENSED TOMATO SOUP
Libby's TOMATO JUICE

TP28-42

THE DRESSING TABLE

Cream on the Budget

BY ISABEL MORGAN

White clapboard walls, red barn doors, suggest a rural background. Carved bed with chintz canopy is reached by removable red velvet-covered steps. Brilliant hooked rug with black background is museum piece.

BE THRIFTY but not stingy in the use of creams and all other cosmetics, and not only will you extract every smidge of benefit from these toiletries but you will save many a penny during the year. A penny, as many of us are beginning to realize to our surprise, is no longer something to be despised—not when several of them grow into dimes and dollars.

When using cream, don't slap it on with a reckless hand. The contents of an entire jar used at once won't do anything more for the skin than a small amount which can be absorbed thoroughly by the skin. Best and most efficient way of using cream is to apply it with a small square of absorbent cotton which has been dipped in ice water and then squeezed almost dry. Take a small dab of cream on a finger (or better still a small wooden spatula for the professional touch) and apply it to the cotton.

Gently Does It

Use an upward and outward massage when applying cleansing cream. Circulate it slowly and thoroughly, including the neck and the area beneath the chin. Follow the same motion when removing the cold cream. When applying a night cream or any nourishing cream, devote at least five minutes to gentle patting of the skin. Then the cream will stay on *you*, instead of messily transferring itself to the pillow.

While some skins demand use of cleansing creams only, most women find it advisable to follow a cream cleaning with the use of a good soap. A complexion brush used daily will stimulate the circulation and aid in the inner cleansing of the skin.

The use of cotton—again dipped in ice water and squeezed out—is approved procedure when using skin lotions, and is much more economical than the extravagant habit of pouring it into the palm of the hand and applying it directly to the face. More refreshing, too, and only a few drops need be used.

Apply powder so that it all goes on the face—and not into the surrounding air or onto clothes from which it has to be brushed off. Dip the puff in lightly, fold it over like a sandwich and then gently work the two surfaces together so that the powder impregnates the fluffy nap. Then smooth it gently over the face with a light patting motion. It will go on more smoothly, you'll find. Remove any slight excess powder with a piece of dry absorbent cotton.

And, of course, there is still many an application of lipstick left after it has been worn down to the top of the little gadget that anchors the stick in its holder. Some people make a great to-do about prying it out and melting it down, a procedure that to our mind is the height of something or other. However, the stuff can be dipped out little by little with a small orange stick or on the smooth surface of the head of a manicure file, and transferred very smoothly to the lips.

Be thorough when using cream, and give special attention to skin areas around nose, eyes and under chin.

A complexion brush for soap and water cleansing is doubly useful. It stimulates the skin as it cleanses.

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Yardley

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BRIGHT, GLEAMING TEETH

when you clean them as dentists do . . . with

Powder and water

WHAT do dentists use to clean dull teeth and bring back attractive lustre? Usually, just one simple cleansing combination — *powder* and *water*. Together, these two economical cleansers act fast and do their work thoroughly, without injury to tooth enamel.

Day by day, this same sensible method is now being adopted by more people for use at home. Try it. Get Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, use it on a moist brush and see—right from the first brushing — how much brighter your teeth *look*, and how much cleaner they and your mouth *feel*. You pay for no water in this dentifrice. Dr. Lyon's is *all* powder—all *cleanser*. And because it was developed by a practicing dentist, you can be sure it contains nothing injurious—no acid, no grit, no pumice.

Get Dr. Lyon's Tooth *Powder* today. See how economical it is—outlasting similarly priced tooth paste two-to-one!

Why pay for water in a dentifrice?

CANADA'S LEADING TOOTH POWDER
IT COMES IN TINS . . . NO EMPTY TUBE NEEDED

USE DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER — ON A MOIST BRUSH

THE OTHER PAGE

Don't Throw Away Your Bullets

BY MADGE MACBETH

IT WAS, I think, the proprietor of Keen's Mustard who said his wealth was derived not from the mustard that was eaten but what was left on the plate.

From this, you may imagine that I'm going to talk about waste, and you're right. Half of us don't understand what the word means. We certainly don't apply it to the hundred and one examples that go on under our very noses.

"There's no waste in my house," people righteously exclaim.

"Oh, isn't there?" you protest. "Look at this . . . and this. . ."

"But good heavens," an exasperated woman exploded, "you can't expect me to save everything!"

That's the idea! Save everything, for everything has value these days.

Let's consider apparently insignificant items; salt. . . Why, most Far Eastern people would be shocked to see you pile hummocks of it on your plate before even tasting the food you've been served. If properly prepared, food doesn't require extra salt —unless your taste is abnormal. You're wasting what in many countries is a rare and precious commodity. Don't forget there was a time when a cube of salt would buy a wife! And while we needn't examine the relative values of these two commodities today, I must point out that salt like other seasoning may yet become scarce in our own country.

Take sugar. . . A pinch less here, a pinch less there will result in unbelievable saving. And do dissolve thoroughly what you *are* using. A little girl I know complained of her brother's bad manners because he persisted in "winding" his tea. Energetic stirring of one's cup is no longer regarded with disfavor, in the best circles. The opposite should be frowned upon.

Another thing. . . How often do you help yourself to food without an estimate of what you are likely to eat? The day is past when good manners decreed something must be left on the plate. Serve yourself sparingly, and ask for more if you want it. No one in their right mind would put a spoonful of meat, vegetables, butter or what-have-you into the garbage-pail before serving the meal, and yet that's exactly what you do when you help yourself to more than you can get away with!

Speaking of tea and coffee. . . Did you ever try using less; steeping the one and perking the other a few minutes longer? Most of us don't get full value from these two drinks.

Again, my friend explodes, "But it isn't dabs and dollops that matter! It's big things!"

Unfortunately, this idea is all too widely held. It isn't true. Listen to the story of the girl who made a compact with the Devil. He promised that if she could fill a pail with water, carried a spoonful at a time from the distant river, in the space of one night, he would free her lover whom he held. The girl despaired. The task was impossible. But several hundred villagers hearing of the matter offered to help, with the result that by dawn the pail was overflowing and the Devil had to stick to his bargain. "Little drops of water," you know, "little grains of sand. . ."; a spoonful of tea, coffee, sugar multiplied by several million. . . See?

WE'VE been rather proud of our wastefulness. Thrift wasn't smart; indeed it was something to be ashamed of. Waste was an expression of prosperity and grandeur, and, of course, prosperity and grandeur *are* very smart! But all this was in a day when mass-production and high-pressure salesmanship encouraged us to waste, to throw away, so that we'd have to buy more of what we'd just discarded.

Mass-production now will be vastly curtailed; it won't be a question of buying more but of buying anything at all. Machines that made our so-called necessities, will, in many cases, make only the necessities for war. And so our way of thinking and living needs swift and definite readjustment. The great need is to extend the life of everything we have, and to realize that nothing is worthless. If it can't be employed in its original form, there's something else it can be used for.

A bath-towel for example. . . If the edge is worn, bind it. If it's too badly ravelled to saw across the dripping back, cut it into wash cloths or make a pad for the drain board which will prevent the chipping of your glass and china. Rubber mats are no longer available.

The following suggestions are intended only to stimulate you to think of others for yourself, always remembering that a few dozen spoonfuls of water would not have filled the Devil's pail, but a few dozen multiplied by ten thousand accomplished the feat.

Why leave the soap in the bottom of the bathtub or dishpan until it looks like a dyspeptic jelly fish, and its life is shortened by a third?

Why spin off a yard or two of thread—a fresh supply—when there's already twelve or fifteen inches in the needle? The waste of twelve or fifteen inches would be negligible if confined to one person but a million fifteen inches is quite another matter. Besides, thread is not going to be so plentiful. Already our spools hold fifty yards less than they did before the war. If I had a mathematical mind, I could estimate the yards you have wasted as reaching, say from Aklavik to Saskatoon and back again. Or I could prove that over a given period, you have wasted enough thread to circle the globe. That would be impressive, wouldn't it? But I haven't a mathematical mind, so perhaps I can impress you by this fact; during the last war, in Serbia's capital, Belgrade, thread was so scarce that one was lucky to be able to buy a few bits by the yard!

Recently, when the U.S. Government cut down the length and number of hairpins to be included in a package, we said, "Tch, tch, isn't that too bad?" Yes, it certainly is, for the shortage is affecting us as well! I tried to buy a few packages the other day, and at three shops I failed.

Probably the metal controller could compute "hairpin waste" in terms of a corvette or destroyer. Did you ever think of it that way? One hairpin has no value but tons have. And hairpins have been shockingly wasted, especially by hairdressers who sent customers away feeling like irritated porcupines, not once or twice a year, but each time they went for a hair-do.

In Ecuador, hairpins are not so casually regarded. There, the cost of hair-dressing depends upon the goods and service supplied by the firm. A shampoo, for example, with a trim and set is one price. You pay less if you bring your own soap, lotion and hairpins. And if, in addition, you're content to use the blazing sun instead of the firm's dryer, your hair-do will cost you next to nothing.

Why squeeze the tube of cream or toothpaste in the middle instead of starting at the lower end and working the contents upward? Once a dent is made in the middle, it is difficult to push what remains at the bottom through the opening at the top.

Government salvage schemes include the saving of fat, bones, paper, rags, metal and rubber. The least troublesome item is paper. But are you saving one hundred percent? We've been pretty lavish with Kleenex and more so with paper towels supplied by public dressing rooms. And when your parcels come from the grocer, do you snap off the string, wad the bags into a ball and throw the whole thing away? I fear so. And yet paper has become so scarce in England that people must carry their own supply if they want their parcels covered. And they carry their parcels, too.

Abuse of our delivery system has become so widespread we don't deserve to have parcels sent home, at all. Listen to this. . .

A friend of mine lives fifteen miles from the city. She asked her maid who was going to town, to bring her a spool of cotton. Instead of bringing it, the girl had it *charged* and *delivered*.

—and, remember, "Hand-knits" *wear longer!*

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THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

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THERE'S NO NEED TO DRINK WISHY-WASHY TEA— LIPTON'S IS ALWAYS FULL-FLAVOURED

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"THE SOUP SENSATION OF THE NATION"

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FINANCE
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THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD & DROSS

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 7, 1942 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Is Farming a Profitable Business in Canada?

BY LILLIAN D. MILLAR

Over a period of seventeen years the income of the average farmer has been lower than that earned by the average employee and he has not received a proportionate share of the national income. Moreover, his earnings are more vulnerable to fluctuations in general business conditions.

The ultimate success of everybody depends on farmers being able to operate on a sound economic basis. When the income of one-third of the total population is below an adequate level, purchasing power is lower, demand for goods and services is weaker and everyone is poorer.

Based on figures published by the Rowell-Sirois Commission this article reveals financial results of farm operations and shows how war has affected the position of the farmer.

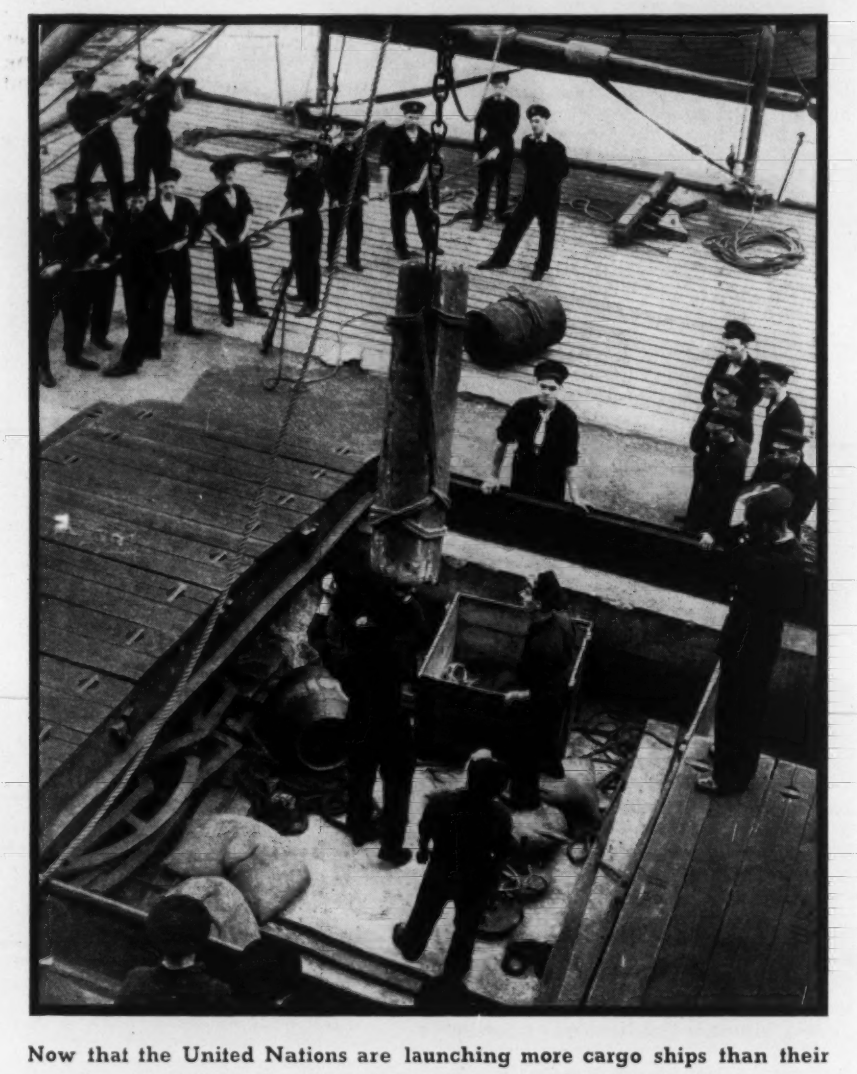
FROM figures published by Rowell-Sirois Commission let us find the financial results of farm operations over a period of some seventeen years. Take five years which outline the long-term trend, 1926 which is regarded as a normal year, 1929 looked upon as a boom year, 1933 the depth of the depression, 1937 the year business shook off its doldrums and 1940 the latest year for which complete figures were published. Herewith we give total net income from farming, total national income and percentage agricultural income bears to total national income.

	1. Agricultural Income	2. National Income	% 1 of 2
	Millions of dollars		
1926	728.2	4,080.7	17.8
1929	691.4	4,718.6	14.6
1933	174.7	2,632.3	6.7
1937	439.3	3,824.4	11.5
1940	508.7	4,594.2	11.1

Census figures show 31% of Canada's total population living on farms. It will be noted that even in 1926 when agricultural income was 17.8% of total, farmers did not get a proportionate share of the national income. In ten years of the 1930's total farm income averaged less than 10% of national income. Another striking fact is the wide fluctuation in income. The 1933 income was 76% below the normal 1926 income while in 1940 it was still down 30%. By comparison, in spite of widespread unemployment and cuts in salaries and wages, total salaries and wages paid in 1933 was only 29% below 1926 and in 1940 the total paid was 28% above 1926.

To show the position of the average farmer figures have been broken down to give average revenue and expenditure per occupied farm. Accompanying Table No. 1 shows the results. It will be noted that total net income is not all cash income. To net cash income has been added allowances for value of produce grown on the farm and consumed by farmer's family and estimated saving because he owns his farm. (More than 80% of rural families live in owned homes). From this net income has been deducted amount of depreciation on buildings and equipment. In no year in the fifteen years covered by this record has the average net income of Canadian farmer been more than $1,000, while in 1933 his net income was only $239.

How do these figures compare with earnings of non-agricultural work-



Now that the United Nations are launching more cargo ships than their enemies are sinking the demand for trained merchant seamen is growing. In Britain this need is being met through schools like H.M.S. "Gordon", a Royal Naval establishment for the Merchant Navy. Here men from age 19 to 41 are put under naval discipline, given naval uniform, and are taught seamanship before they ever go to sea. H.M.S. "Gordon" is one of the Navy's dryland "ships" which has been in operation for over a year in anticipation of today's requirements. Merchant seamen-to-be are trained in rudiments of gunnery, navigation, cargo stowage, boat drill and swimming. Above: learning to load cargo with rope, derrick and winch. Below: petty officer instructs student in art of steering.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Principles for the Post-War

BY P. M. RICHARDS

A REMARKABLE feature of our wartime bossing by government agents is that so many of us seem disposed to accept it not as an evil necessary for the better prosecution of the war but as a permanent improvement in our way of life. A large proportion of the people now take it for granted that the peace, instead of witnessing a return to pre-war conditions, will see an intensification of the trend toward the "planning" of the country's economic life.

No doubt it's not to be wondered at that private enterprise should be blamed for just about all the economic ills which have beset the world this century; it's a handy scapegoat and one well suited to the purposes of those who seek to establish a new world by the stroke of a political pen and perhaps, gain a place of power for themselves in its making. What's more remarkable, at least to this simple-minded writer, is the readiness of the masses to accept this charge as just and disregard the obvious fact that whatever faults the free enterprise system possesses, it is nevertheless a system which was born of the people themselves and grew with them, and certainly was not imposed on them from above, as a post-war "New Order" would be imposed.

Certainly there were evils in our pre-war social-economic system. The Archbishop of Canterbury said recently that modern society not only condones but actually encourages the "sin which now expresses itself in unlimited acquisitiveness for wealth," and that the place of the profit motive is "not the first place." Surely no one will seek to deny these statements. But surely the real point at issue is whether the fault lies with capitalism and the structure of society, or with the people themselves. Or, let us say, the point at issue is whether the wrong could be righted by adjusting the social and economic order, or whether it is necessary to start by adjusting people.

A Spiritual Revival?

It is sometimes said that the need of the world is a spiritual revival. If it is, and if we get it and it is a real revival, then the reshaping of the order in which the people live together is certain. From a new and miraculous access of Christian virtue there would proceed inevitable and foreseeable results in society. The spur of action would be service, and not profit. Where profit came superfluously it would be distributed for the common good. Losses would be shared. The world of business as we knew it before the war would exist no longer, even though its form remained. But if the change must in fact come from the individual man and woman, we can be sure that no attempt to impose it on them by legislation or arbitrary decree would be effective.

Does anyone believe that our modern economic system has been superimposed upon a people that hates it and fights against it, and that it has not grown as naturally as the leaves upon the tree? If the economic system really existed only to serve the ends of a grasping few, would it not have been discarded and replaced long ago by peoples so well able to effect political changes as those of Canada, Britain and the United States? Surely the organization of a state in politics and economics can't be radically different from the wishes and intentions of the nation as a whole.

However, the charge is made—and we must admit that there is ground for it—that much private enterprise has gone far beyond an initially healthy state of competition between men and groups of men engaged in business; furthermore, that it has become such Big Business that it dominates politics and that economic conditions caused by it have played their part in producing wars. This is a charge which should be examined; if need for it is found, a means must be discovered to curb and reduce Big Business. But even so, there is still no reason to do away with the private enterprise system.

Enterprise Can't Be Evil

It is highly important that we keep in mind the fact that private enterprise cannot possibly be evil in itself, even though it is possible that evil may develop from it. For private enterprise, which is the right to compete, by its very nature promotes invention and initiative and industry and thus advances progress; its virtues can best be seen by setting them against the harmful potentialities of collectivism.

Some time or other, when the war is done, we shall be faced with a great problem of economic reorganization and with the need for implementing promises of social reform, and it is of the utmost importance that now, before the new armistice day arrives, we shall hold clearly the principles on which our actions are to be based then. Gilbert C. Layton, this paper's financial correspondent in London, has said that in the sphere of economics there are certain changes desirable in themselves, within the context of society as it is today, which should be made; and that in the sphere of politics, possibly much wider changes will be made much sooner.

However, it will not do, Mr. Layton says, to assume offhand that the major political change will rest on the elimination of the profit motive, or in its relegation to a less decisive position. For profits are not confined to big bankers or industrialists; they are the means by which the small tradesman lives, and, moreover, they depend fundamentally upon a process of bargaining between those that have and those that want which is the foundation of wages and of all remuneration.

All this cannot be changed overnight, except by a political revolution of the first magnitude. If there are any who consider such a revolution necessary, let them think first whether the bulk of the people consider it necessary.

From the Don Valley battle zone where fierce fighting has been almost constant for many weeks, this radio picture suggests the determination with which Soviet troops are contesting the area in and around their city of Stalingrad. Photo shows: Red Army infantry meeting an attack.

ers? Persons gainfully employed fall into two classes. In one class are employees who work for salary or wage and in the other class persons who work on their own behalf, including employers. The latter class includes agricultural workers, except those hired at set wages, retail and wholesale merchants who own their business, professional persons, persons working on commission and all others who do not draw definite salary or wage. Table No. 2 gives comparative figures of average earnings of Canadian workers, showing (1) earnings of employees, (2) net income of all persons working on their own behalf and (3) average net income from farm operations.

Employees Earn More

It will be seen that average earnings of all persons who work for themselves, including farmers, are lower than the average earned by employees. Moreover, net income of these persons dropped much lower during depression years than did earnings of employees. In 1933, average income of all persons working on their own behalf was only 40% of 1926 earnings and average farm income was only 24%. Average earned by employees working in 1933 was 85% of 1926 average. Then, too, incomes of persons working on their own behalf have not made a proportionate recovery. In 1940 their average income was still only 92% of that in 1926 and farmer's was just 69%, while average earned by employees in 1940 was about 7% above 1926 level.

Rowell-Sirois figures go up to the end of 1940. But, what has happened in 1941 and 1942? These past two years have seen considerable improvement in financial position of farmers. Large crops, expansion of live stock and dairy revenues and higher prices boosted cash income from farm products in 1941 to $876 millions, up 22% above 1940. In first six months of 1942, cash income was 16% higher. If this increase continues throughout the year, for the first time since 1928 farm cash income will reach the billion dollar mark. Expenditures have also increased. Rates of farm wages are up more than 50% above those paid two years ago. Other expenditures also have risen. Deducting from gross cash income the estimated cash expenditures and depreciation and adding estimated allowances for income in kind, the farmer's net income in 1941 is shown to be approximately $900. This year it should make a further advance to about $1,000. Average amount earned in 1941 by employees is estimated at $1,160 and in 1942 it will probably run over $1,200.

While prices received for farm products are reflected in figures of total net income, it is interesting to note long-term price trends. Index of wholesale prices of farm products has increased 9% since the beginning of 1942 and in 1941 it went up 11%. However, even with these increases the index in September 1942 was still 15.7% below 1926 levels. On the other hand, index of rates of industrial wages in 1941 was about 20% above 1926. Herewith we show the trend of wholesale prices of farm products and industrial wage rates for selected years, based on 1926 as normal year.

TABLE I

Results of Operations of Average Canadian Farmer. Based on figures published in Rowell-Sirois Report.

	1926 $	1929 $	1933 $	1937 $	1940 $
Gr. cash income	1,306	1,265	535	870	974
Less: est. cash expenses	517	536	380	426	451
Net cash income	789	729	155	444	523
Income in kind:					
Produce	262	273	160	210	225
Owned home.	97	98	70	76	85
Net income, before deprec...	1,148	1,100	385	730	833
Less. deprec. ..	148	152	146	132	140
Total net income	1,000	948	239	598	693

TABLE II

Comparative Figures of Average Earnings of Canadian Workers.

	Employees	Persons working on own behalf	
		Total	Farmers
	$	$	$
1926	1,107	815	1,000
1929	1,133	843	950
1933	936	324	240
1937	1,029		600
1940	1,182	753	693

	Wholesale prices Farm products Index 1926=100	Industrial Wage Rates
1926	100.0	100.0
1929	100.8	105.1
1933	51.0	90.1
1937	87.1	102.4
1940	67.1	109.1
1941	71.2	119.6
Sept. 1942 . .	84.3	*

*Not available, calculated on yearly basis.

It must be kept in mind that these are wholesale prices. Where necessary subsidies have been paid to prevent increases from seeping into retail prices. Index of retail prices of all foods has increased only 4.4% since price control started.

Living Costs Up More

In addition to receiving lower income than employees farm living costs have increased more than urban living costs. It will be remembered that a good percentage of the farmer's net income is not in cash but in produce grown on his farm and in allowance for owned farm. Net cash income in 1940 was $522, about 75% of total net income. Out of this cash income the farmer must buy all commodities he cannot produce, certain foods, clothing, fuel and light, household furnishings, health services, etc. Since war started, prices of these things a farmer must buy have advanced 20.8%. In the same period urban living costs have risen only 16.5%.

From the above facts let us answer the question at the beginning of this article. Is Canadian farming profitable? The income of the average farmer consistently has been lower than that earned by the average employee. This year, the best since 1928, his average income will be only about $1,000, less than $20 a week. This compared with an estimated $1,200 earned by average employee. Moreover, farm living costs have advanced more than urban living costs. Not only is his income lower but it is more vulnerable to depressed business conditions. In 1933, total agricultural income was 76% below 1926 income while salaries and wages were only 29% below 1926 total. Even with his greatly improved position today the farmer does not receive a proportionate share of the national income.

Human welfare should be our chief goal, the yardstick by which any political or economic system should be measured. But, aside from this higher aim and from a purely selfish standpoint it is in everyone's interest that Canada's farmers have a fair share of prosperity for to a large extent the ultimate success of everybody depends upon their being able to operate on a sound economic basis. When income of one-third of total population is below an adequate level, purchasing power is lower, demand for goods and services is weaker and everyone is poorer. If farmers received a fair return for their labor the farm market soon would become the most important outlet for every type of goods and services.

There can be no real social or economic security, no national unity if total income is not distributed fairly among every group and among people in every section of the Dominion.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What is the present position of the holders of King Edward Hotel bonds "A" and "B"? Is there a possibility of their value increasing following the recent sale of the property?

—T. D., Brockville, Ont.

You ask about the position of holders of "A" and "B" bonds. Actually the funded debt of the King Edward Hotel Company Limited consists of an issue of 7% refunding mortgage bonds, due March 1, 1944, issued in two series, "A" and "B"; an issue of 6½% 20-year general mortgage bonds, series "A", due March 1, 1951; an issue of 6% (formerly 8%) general mortgage, debenture stock, series "A" and "B", due May 1, 1963; and an issue of 6½% income notes, due March 1, 1936 (not paid at maturity).

As you probably know, the King Edward Hotel Limited has for some time been in receivership, with the National Trust Company acting as receiver.

Some months ago the property was sold to interests headed by C. A. Ripley and Vernon G. Cardy, of Montreal, on a basis which will make possible the payment of about $25, or a little better than this, on each $100 par value of the 7% refunding mortgage bonds due 1944, and with no equity at all remaining for the other issues.

The National Trust Company is now, or soon will be, notifying holders of the refunding bonds regarding distribution of the proceeds of the sale. This distribution is to take place in the early future.

GILMOUR, LAKMAN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Does a market exist for shares of Gilmour Gold Mines, Kootenay-Florence Mining Co., and Lakman Gold Mines, or are they just valuable as wallpaper?

—D. C. R., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

I'm sorry, at present no market exists for these stocks; in fact one of them—Kootenay-Florence Mining Co.—has lost its charter, the property being sold at a sheriff's sale some years ago.

Gilmour Gold Mines was taken over by Cataraqui Gold Mines on the basis of one new for three old shares, subject to pool, and this company is inactive.

Lakman Gold Mines surrendered its charter in 1938, and the shareholders received one share of Big Master Consolidated Gold Mines, plus three pooled shares of Tiblemont-Siscoe Gold Mines for each four Lakman held. The Chartered Trust and Executor Co., of Toronto is the transfer agent.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been told that there are good prospects that dividends will be started on the common stock of Canada Steamship Lines after the beginning of 1943. I would value your comments on this.

—R. V. D., St. Boniface, Man.

Yes, there does seem to be a good possibility of this, on two grounds: (1) that the company's earnings appear to warrant it, and (2) that common dividends can be paid after the first of the year without the company having to pay additional preferred dividends under the plan of reorganization of 1937. It has been suggested that the dividend rate, to start with, might be $1 per common share, 25 cents quarterly.

The establishment of the common stock on an income basis would benefit three classes of security holders prior to the reorganization. For the holders of the 6% first and general mortgage bonds received $600 (per $1000) of new 5% bonds, 13-1/10 shares of new preferred, and 3 shares of common; each share of old preferred received 1¾ shares of new common, and the old common, ½ share of new.

On the assumption that net profits for 1942 should compare very favorably with those of 1941, there would be a substantial margin available for the common. In 1941, after income taxes, there was available for dividends a balance of $1,551,555, ($6.77 on the preferred stock) and of this not much more than one-third, or $573,125, was required for the payment of $2.50 a share on the $50 par preferred. Balance of $978,430 was equivalent to $3.26 on the common, which had also earned $1.27 in 1940.

No payment, however, could be made on the common in 1942 without a heavy additional payment also on the preferred. For the plan of reorganization provided that, if dividends on the junior stock were paid prior to 1943, the preferred stock would be entitled to dividends of 5% per annum from January 1, 1937, up to the date of any dividend on the common prior to 1943.

No such condition applies to a 1943 dividend on the common. The preferred stock, however, becomes "cumulative" as from Jan. 1, 1943.

KERR-ADDISON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some Kerr-Addison for which I paid $3.60 a share. Would you advise selling at present prices? Do you think Kerr-Addison will continue paying the present dividend?

—B. V. R., Winnipeg, Man.

No one is able to foretell whether Kerr-Addison Gold Mines can maintain the present dividend, or how much it may have to be reduced, as this depends largely on the extent of the further diversion of labor to base metal mines and other essential industries, but the company fortunately appears in good shape to combat the labor shortage and even if the dividend has to be cut, it seems reasonable to anticipate a continued satisfactory return. Loss of manpower so far has almost eliminated exploration and development, which has meant a considerable lowering of operating costs. The ore position is exceptionally favorable, being sufficient for about 11 years' milling and enough has been broken to minimize the diminution of employees for some time.

Uncertainty still surrounds the outlook for the gold mining industry and for the immediate future it is not encouraging. However, indications are that the government will move cautiously before taking any drastic steps which might mean a permanent loss of many mines. It has been intimated that should the war last another two years, it is possible no gold mine will be left in production in the Dominion.

Personally, I would be hesitant about selling the stock. If times were normal Kerr-Addison, outstanding among the younger gold mines, would be expanding operations, hence the possibilities for the post-war period are highly promising. The current price gives no consideration to assets of future potentialities, in fact is selling at only about a quarter of the profit per share in the ore developed above the 1,450-foot level. A dividend return this year equal to the 35 cents paid in 1941 is possible, as net profits should be around 50 cents a share, leaving a nice margin above dividend requirements.

CLIFTON CON.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In the Unlisted Mines quotations recently, I have noticed a bid for Clifton Consolidated and as I have held shares of Clifton Consolidated Mines Ltd., for years, am wondering if they are the same, or has there been a reorganization?

—E. C. H., Hamilton, Ont.

Clifton Consolidated Mines was reorganized eight or nine years ago, with a reduction in capital and your shares are exchangeable on the basis of one new for each ten held. Trusts & Guarantee Co., Ltd., Toronto, is the transfer agent.

While Clifton Consolidated reported no activity for several years it acquired a group of six claims in the Sudbury district, some months ago, on which lead-zinc showings were reported. More recently it has secured control of the nickel properties of Alexo Mining Co., about 28 miles northeast of Timmins. Here, 10,000 tons of broken ore are said to be ready for shipment, grading 4.5 per

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By order of the Board.

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., October 13, 1942.

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of eighty-five cents (85c) per share on the Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preference Shares without nominal or par value in the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 2nd day of January, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1942.

By order of the Board.

W. C. BUTLER, Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario.
October 31st, 1942.

cent nickel, and a further 11,500 tons readily available, with diamond drilling indicating additional tonnage and the continuation of ore to depth.

The property which the company held in the Port Arthur mining district, purchased from the Belmore Syndicate, was lost through foreclosure of a mortgage.

MONTREAL COTTONS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I wonder if you can give me any information as to how Montreal Cottons Limited is doing this year?

—G. C. K., Liverpool, N.S.

I understand that for the first half of 1942 Montreal Cottons Limited did even better than in 1941, when volume of sales and operating profits were the highest in the company's history. But since then the company has had difficulty in filling its labor needs, and this may affect earnings somewhat. Last year earned $8.49 per common share against $4.48 in 1940, with net working capital at $2,806,445 on December 31, 1941, comparing with $2,384,580 a year earlier.

So far as the 1942 budget schedule of taxes is concerned, this will apply to the company for the second half of the year, the first half being under the tax schedule of the 1941 budget. From July 1 to December 31, 1942, the 100 per cent E.P.T. rate is in effect.

An adverse factor is that Montreal Cottons, in common with other Canadian textile companies, is having to pay more for its supplies of raw cotton, because of the loss of two bonuses or subsidies on purchases of United States raws. But the $4 dividend on the common should be safe enough.

MINES FOR HOLDING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you advise the purchase at today's prices if necessary, to hold until the war is over, of Broulan, Madsen and Buffalo Ankerite, or are there, in your opinion, better bargains?

—W. A. C., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, I think investors who realize the possibilities for gold stocks if held over the long-term would not be ill-advised to buy now. Further hardships may be placed on the gold mines if the war is long-drawn out, but there seems every likelihood of a higher price for the yellow metal in the post-war period. Today, many mining stocks are selling below the break-up value and I agree with your choice, except perhaps in the case of Buffalo-Ankerite, as in my opinion there are more promising investment opportunities at about the same price, and I would suggest Malartic Gold Fields or MacLeod-Cockshutt.

Broulan has several years of developed ore and in anticipation of a reduction in the labor supply has carried out stope preparation and development well in excess of current requirements. At the annual meeting it was stated that a substantial reduction could be made this year in the number of employees without making a proportionate drop in the output. Earnings in the first half of the year were five cents a share, as against 7½ in the same period last year. Madsen also appears in a favorable position to weather war-time difficulties. Ore reserves are sufficient for seven years and if times were normal mill capacity would be raised. All new development has been discontinued and this should increase profits.

Malartic Gold Fields has eight years' ore developed for the present mill and much more indicated by diamond drilling. It is not paying dividends at present, but is building up the treasury with a view to future enlargement of operations. Equipment to handle 1,000 tons daily is on the property but can not be used under Government restrictions. Once times are normal again MacLeod-Cockshutt should be able to rapidly increase its profits. This company expended $750,000 of its earnings in additional milling equipment and underground development with a view to raising the milling rate at the request of Ottawa, but has not been permitted to mill above the previous rate of 700 tons daily.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: American stocks, for some months back, have been in a broad accumulation area, with various technical indications pointing to a major market upswing as having commenced from the April 1942 low points.

INTERMEDIATE OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April low points with peaks, to date, but recently made. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although possibility of technical price correction at this time is not to be overlooked.

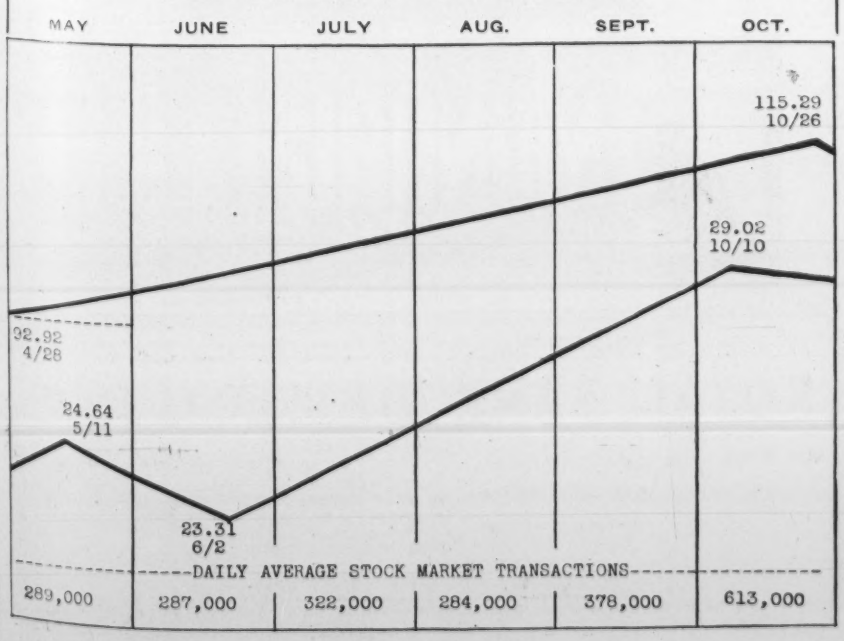
PROTRACTED MARKET IRREGULARITY WOULD SUGGEST BASE BEING LAID FOR ANOTHER BROAD ADVANCE

Over the ten weeks from late April to mid-July the New York stock market staged an advance of approximately seventeen points on the Dow-Jones industrial average. There followed a period of price consolidation, or sidewise movement, that carried for another ten weeks. Out of this ten-week trading area a fresh, or second, upmove was inaugurated in late September that, by October 14, had carried over a period of four weeks and had developed an advance in the industrial average of ten points. Over the past few weeks the market has churned in a sidewise movement.

In the course of every advance price corrections are to be expected. They serve to steady the movement, weed out the weak holders of stocks, and otherwise prevent the building up of a poor or overextended speculative position out of which serious declines develop. The irregularity of the past few weeks has the earmarks of such a correction. If it proves brief, or, stated otherwise, if advance is resumed in the week ahead with attainment of new high levels in that or the succeeding week, this interruption may be regarded as minor in character. On the other hand, protracted irregularity at this point would suggest that the entire October upswing was being corrected and the base being laid, as in the July-to-September hesitation, for another broad push.

Barring any major Allied military reverses—and none appears probable at this writing—news developments over the balance of the year would seem to favor higher markets, on balance. Change in the United States capital gains tax makes stock operations more attractive to many investors heretofore reluctant to enter the market; corporate earnings reports for the last quarter promise to show improvement over earlier quarters; and the usual year-end tax selling of securities should be much less of a market depressant than in previous years. In view of the length and extent of the upmove from April, however, we would not undertake further buying unless and until more protracted weakness is witnessed than that registered to date.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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About Insurance

Dishonest Claims Add to Insurance Cost

BY GEORGE GILBERT

While everyone will agree that insurance companies should display celerity in the adjustment and payment of losses arising under their policies, it is not so well recognized that they also owe a duty to the insured to contest exaggerated, dishonest and fraudulent claims.

Such demands, if not resisted, would cause such a drain upon their funds that the cost of insurance of honest policyholders would indubitably be increased, as the companies must collect in premiums at least enough to pay losses and expenses, if they are to remain solvent and stay in business.

AS FAR as the man who buys an insurance policy is concerned, the insurance companies are in business to pay losses, and when he has a claim to collect he expects it to be paid promptly and without any haggling. And that is what happens in most cases, because the great majority of claimants are honest persons, so that from 80 to 90 per cent of all claims give little or no trouble and are paid without question. It is the small remaining percentage of claims which cause the grief and extra expense and thereby increase the cost of insurance to honest policyholders, as it is obvious that the insurance companies must collect in premiums at least enough to pay losses and expenses, or they could not long remain solvent and stay in business.

It is accordingly not only in their own interest but in the interest of the insuring public that they resist payment of fraudulent and dishonest claims and do what they can to prevent such raid upon their funds, though, it must be admitted, that in taking these measures to keep the cost of insurance within reasonable bounds they do not as a rule meet with much sympathy or support from anybody.

It is strange but true that there is often a noticeable difference between the attitude of the public towards an attempt, whether successful or not, to defraud an insurance company and an attempt to defraud a bank or other financial institution. As has been pointed out before in these columns, a fraudulent act or a fraudulent attempt against a bank or trust company, stamps the culprit as a criminal, whether he be an employee or outsider, and he usually gets little sympathy from his friends or, when he has his day in court, from the judge or jury.

Attitude of Juries

On the other hand, when a policyholder or beneficiary attempts to collect money from an insurance company, on the basis of alleged facts which almost everybody knows are not true, he does not lack sympathizers. His friends are generally with him and so are the juries. Even the courts are inclined to make him the recipient of benefits through favorable rulings, inferences and presumptions.

It is not only the out and out fraudulent claims which add to the cost of insurance, but there are also the claims of the supposedly honest policyholder who is not averse to "putting one over" on the insurance company by way of a dishonest claim, though he would be the first person to condemn a fraudulent act against some other financial institution. If his case is taken to court and he wins it by receiving the benefit of a jury's decision in his favor, the fact is generally accepted as proof that the insurance company in question attempted to cheat him; and, if he loses his case, that fact is often taken as proof that the company succeeded in doing him out of the money to which he was entitled because of its greater wealth and the superiority of the legal talent on its side.

Room for Improvement

What is the basis for the attitude of individual members of the public towards insurance companies, friendly to some and unfriendly to others, as the case may be? In the case of any single company, it is based largely upon opinions formed as a result of contacts with its representatives either on the part of the individual himself or on the part of his friends. That is, the company is judged by the character and conduct of those who represent it, whether as officers, agents, inspectors, or adjusters. These representatives are the company so far as those who deal with them are concerned.

It must be admitted that in both the selling end and the claim adjustment end of the business there is still room for improvement, despite betterments effected in recent years, as some of the existing adverse sentiment towards insurance companies is traceable to unfair or wrongful or too much high pressure tactics on the part of agents and claim investigators.

In the case of claims against fire and casualty insurance companies, there is often a noticeable tendency on the part of some adjusters to set out to gather and develop evidence to support a defence against the claim rather than to ascertain all the facts, those which are favorable to the claimant as well as those which are not. In that way the adjuster does not furnish the company with all the necessary facts which would enable it to deal fairly with the case, but consciously or unconsciously minimizes or omits evidence which would support the claim. Instead, he devotes his time to the preparation of a defence against the claim.

As a result, the insurance company manager, in going over the report of the adjuster, comes to the conclusion that the claim is not a proper one, and liability is denied. In order to collect, the claimant is then compelled to resort to litigation, which is a costly undertaking for the company in any event; whereas, if the company manager had had a true picture of the case he would have taken the necessary steps to effect a fair and satisfactory settlement and so retain the goodwill of the claimant and his connections.

To Avoid Litigation

One well-known insurance lawyer, in discussing the subject of claim adjusting, especially in relation to motor accident cases, said he believed the insurance companies were coming to realize the wisdom of avoiding litigation if at all possible. He suggested that a simple and sensible solution of claim problems in such cases would be for the company adjuster to meet with the lawyer and his client, and frankly discuss the facts and circumstances of the accident, the reliability of the witnesses, the probable delay of the trial, the possibility of appeal, and related questions; and that in this way natural prejudices could be overcome and a proper and fair settlement arrived at which would leave no undesirable aftermath.

It is not to be overlooked, however, that, on the other hand, it is the duty of lawyers acting for claimants, as well as for insurance companies and their adjusters, to give serious consideration to both sides when dealing with such cases. The lawyer must make himself acquainted with the rights of the insurance company as well as with the rights of his client the claimant, as, it is alleged, there is sometimes a tendency on the part of some lawyers to delude or mislead the claimant as to his rights, to prolong negotiations, to build up costs, playing the claimant and the insurance company one against the other, with a consequent loss of time and money.

That it is a wise procedure to effect a settlement of all possible claims before the stage is reached where litigation is started or threatened is becoming more and more apparent. Claims for personal injuries should present no insuperable difficulties to the expert claim man or adjuster with an agreeable manner, as their settlement is simply a question of converting the injuries into their value in dollars and cents by a friendly discussion.

Thus the really successful claim adjuster does not overlook the fact that he owes a duty not only to the company he represents but also to the claimant and to the business in general. While building up good will by his fair handling of claims, he must likewise skilfully combat the efforts of those who, if not checked, wreck the business or greatly increase the cost of insurance, by their dishonest demands.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand that there is a movement on foot in the Maritime Provinces in connection with the co-operative hospitalization scheme. Could you tell me anything about this plan, as to its financial standing and whether you think it would be advisable to enter into such a scheme. I am now carrying an accident and sickness Policy with the Continental Casualty Company but this plan seems much more reasonable.

—C.M.C., Saint John, N.B.

As the group hospitalization plan of the Maritime Hospital Association is backed, we understand, by all the hospitals in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, except those owned by the Provincial Governments, and operates on the same basis as to rates and benefits as similar plans in other Provinces and States, there is no reason in our view why anyone in need of the services provided by such a plan should not become a subscriber.

It should not be overlooked, however, that such a plan does not provide insurance protection, nor does it provide the security afforded by an insurance policy in a regularly licensed insurance company operating under Dominion registry with a deposit at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. As the Maritime Hospital Association does not furnish insurance to its members it does not come under the requirements of the insurance laws as to license, solvency and reserve requirements, and is not subject to Government Insurance Department supervision and annual inspection of its affairs.

It is a co-operative undertaking and a non-profit organization to the extent that there are no shareholders' dividends to pay, although those who operate the plan must be paid as well as those who canvass for members. Its success in bringing down the cost of hospitalization services to its members in the long run depends upon the ability displayed in selection of members and in keeping down expenses of management.

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Editor, About Insurance:

Please tell me what happened in general to men holding one or three year term insurance policies at outbreak of war, if policies had been renewed on several occasions before that time. (1) Were their policies renewed at the customary rates prevailing before the war at the expiration of the term? (2) If the insured enlisted, was the insurance renewed at the expiration of the term? (3) If the answer to (2) is "yes," was there any change in the premium rate?

—M.A.C., London, Ont.

Those holding 1-year, 3-year, 5-year, 10-year or other term policies, with the privilege of converting them to some other form of policy such as ordinary life, limited payment life or endowment at existing rates within a stated period, had at the outbreak of the war the right of either converting them to one of these other forms at the rates prevailing before the war or of continuing them in force as they were at the same rates they were paying. If their term policies contained no war clause, there would be no war clause in the policies they received if they converted their term policies, while the rates for the new policies would be those prevailing before the war; and if they continued their term policies in force their rates would remain the same even should they engage in military service and proceed overseas.

If their term policies gave them the privilege at the expiration of one term of renewing them for another term at the rates prevailing when they took out the term policies, they had the right to exercise that privilege if they were engaged in military service here or overseas, as the terms and conditions of existing contracts were not subject to alteration as a result of the war. It was only in relation to new contracts that changes in rates and conditions could be made.

Pearl Harbor

—just for example

"The unexpected always happens" is a saying that has enough truth in it to give it currency. Pearl Harbor was a disaster, unexpected and crushing. Foresight might have helped to soften the blow, but hindsight only exasperates. Isn't it just that way with Insurance? You know the possibilities of Fire and Accident happening in your own case, but *are you prepared?* Is your foresight any good to you? Even if you have *some* insurance, do you have *enough?* It's a question worth considering before the casualty, which might make you "wish you had".

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Britain's Shortage of Coal

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Rather than ration coal now, Britain is attempting to overcome the fuel shortage—which is really a shortage of mine manpower—by placing service in coal mines on an equal footing with service in the armed forces. But consumer rationing may have to come later.

BRITAIN'S Minister of Fuel and Power said recently that between this country's consumption of coal and its production there was a gap of 250,000 tons a week, on the wrong side. At this stage there is no point in going into the "marvel" of a Britain short of coal. Everyone knows why it is so, and it has become a commonplace to inveigh against the lack of foresight which permitted the armed forces to take away many thousands of skilled miners and which allowed, in the earlier days, no margin of security in stocks against the day of need. The day of need is now with us and action must be taken.

But the Government has now come to realize this important factor and it has consequently placed coal-mining on an equal footing with the armed forces. The new rule that men between the ages of 18 and 25 can "opt" for coal-mining instead of joining the forces will, it is to be hoped, bring an increase in labor substantial enough to bridge the gap in the coal shortage.

There was something lamentably unrealistic in the action so far taken by the authorities. The Government was strong enough at first. It asked Parliament to consent to the rationing of fuel. What Parliament really thought about the proposition will, perhaps, never be known. By the time the matter came to be discussed the Press had conducted an unusually powerful campaign against rationing, and the idea was allowed to die.

In its place arose, on the one hand, the principle of appeal, which aimed to cut down consumption by asking the public to be good enough to see the urgency and to keep as cold as it could tolerate. On the other, a new organization was devised to increase production. It is a complex organization. The Minister of Fuel reckoned that "if it were possible this year to run the country without railway transport, we should just about balance the deficit." Contrasted with that survey of the position the reorganization is not only complex but hopelessly inadequate.

One way in which more coal can be hewn is for each working miner to produce more. It is being attempted, but the ceiling is ineluctably fixed. The average age of miners is considerably higher than it was before the war. Their diet is not so good. Their working conditions leave much to be desired. The extra which they can produce per man will not match up to what would be saved if we ran no railways. The regional controllers have other cards up their sleeves. They are planning to change methods and management to instil a higher degree of efficiency. How right they are, but surely right in a more leisurely context than it is prudent to refer to in these days. These regional organizations are excellent and were needed in the days of peace. They still are excellent, but out of their time and out of their depth.

It does not seem that there is any practical alternative to rationing. True, rationing is full of disadvantages and pitfalls. It must mean a large working body of clerks and supervisors. It could not hope to work with perfect equity. But it would achieve, although with some hardship and some waste of manpower, a saving in fuel consumption which, coupled with energetic measures to hit production up to new high levels, would enable us to achieve a balance between the coal we burn and the coal we dig out of the earth. The Government may yet regret that it yielded so easily to opposition and did not force its bill through.

There is one bright side to the picture. The Press which in effect killed the rationing proposal now has a feeling of responsibility in the matter. It said that the people would respond to being asked in a manner so generous as to prove what a waste of time and effort and money the rationing scheme would have been. So there is a great deal of persistent and probably effective propaganda from the Press, for the housewife to conserve her coal.

How far economies founded on this appeal will go it is impossible to say. It must, however, be noted that the domestic hearth is only one consumer of fuel. Does the voice of the Press carry the same persuasive appeal into the factories and workshops?

In the industry itself it is thought by many informed observers that the need for rationing may present itself with new force later on. While it is hard to see how the Government could be persuaded to take up the cudgels again, since it laid them down in conditions of urgency almost as great as any which can be foreseen again, it is not impossible that it will become politically easier for the scheme to be presented once more, to a House of Commons convinced by experience that appeal is not enough.

The whole business has been conducted with a lack of understanding of the imperative nature of the problem, and with a lack of political "spine", that did the Government less than justice. It is to be hoped that if it is once again tabled greater forcefulness will be shown.

News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

DURING the third quarter of 1942 Falconbridge Nickel Mines made a net profit of $95,000 a month, or a rate of well over $1,100,000 a year. This was attained without including non-operating income. This compared with an average net profit of $80,000 per month during the first half of the year. The sharp increase is traceable to lower provision for taxation as well as a lower allowance for depreciation and deferred development. Net assets have risen to $6,954,233. This includes certain items in Norway amounting to $1,339,759. It is significant that even without including anything in Norway as an asset the net now stored up by Falconbridge is $5,614,474. Further big expansion in development and production is in progress. Over $500,000 was spent on expansion during the first nine months of 1942. A further $500,000 is in course of being spent on added expansion. The enterprise is now one of considerable magnitude in the war machine of the United Nations.

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Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines appears destined to eliminate the bogey in the Red Lake gold area. Operations in that particular district have indicated in a number of instances that the deposition of gold in paying quantity extended to only shallow depth. Howey Gold Mines, among others, has been cited as a case in point. However, the work now in progress at Madsen Lake is tending to disprove any such theory. The present bottom level on Madsen is at 1,100 ft. in depth. The tendency has been for grade of ore to improve with depth. In the eight months ended Aug. 31 the average recovery was $9.64 per ton, compared with $8.61 per ton during 1941. In September the grade had risen to over $10 per ton. Ore reserves are estimated at around 1,000,000 tons.

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The colonization scheme of Northern Quebec is threatened by the curtailment of gold production. Colonization, the hewing of farms out of the wilderness, has been encouraged and based upon the gold mining industry. The dwindling population in gold mining areas has threatened a collapse of the scheme of colonization. Property values have all but disappeared and the means of subsistence is rapidly on the wane.

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Pickle Crow Gold Mines, chief support of a strictly mining community in the district of Patricia, and situated a hundred miles from the railway, saw operations decline sharply during the third quarter of 1942. The mill treated 24,388 tons during the quarter and produced $447,309. This compared with an output of $570,801 in the second quarter and $586,481 in the first quarter of the year. The current performance due to war compares with a prior peak of close to $3,000,000 a year.

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Disgruntled C. I. O. agitators, who suffered extreme humiliation some months ago when the workmen in the mines of the Kirkland Lake district discredited their activities, are now endeavoring to penalize the men. These agitators, under the pretence of helping Canada to gird herself for war, are bending every effort to cajole the men into leaving the gold fields and to seek employment elsewhere. They are active not alone at Kirkland Lake where the workmen directly rebuffed the C. I. O., but, also, at Timmins, South Porcupine, Larder Lake, and at Quebec mines.

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How Germany is Paying for the War

BY W. L. PHILLIPS

Germany has organized its wartime finance very thoroughly, but everything depends upon minute supervision and the ability of the controls to act. Any great disturbing influence, such as a great military defeat, could bring the whole structure down.

AT THE end of the Great War Germany suffered from inflation on an unprecedented scale. The distress and misery, and above all the complete bewilderment which this caused has never been forgotten in Germany. The memory of that great inflation has a powerful psychological effect on German finance and the Nazis, always greatly concerned with morale, have been at great pains both to avoid another inflation and to conceal or "doctor" the usual barometers of the financial position, such as the Stock Exchange.

The financial position in Germany to-day can be summarized by saying that the methods adopted by the Nazis suggest there are serious financial difficulties ahead, but that this does not mean there is any danger of serious repercussions in the near future. The structure has been described as "brittle" which means that all is satisfactory enough as long as there is no great disturbing influence, but that any inruption, such as a considerable military defeat, might bring the whole structure down with great rapidity.

Germany has built up the apparent stability of her finance by a combination of the most careful control of prices and wages, the absorption of surplus purchasing power, strict rationing of "consumption goods" and various methods to conceal inflationary tendencies.

To take these points in order, strict control has resulted in wholesale prices rising by only 7 per cent and the cost of living index by only 10 per cent in the three years of war. The real rise in the cost of living, however, has been rather greater due to the inferior quality of the goods sold. Real wages have risen by about seven per cent and the number of hours worked per week has risen by 2.3 on an average for men and women.

The policy of Fischbock, the controller of prices, has been to insist that the increase of real costs in some instances shall be compensated for by a lowering of some other prices. Thus the general level does not seem to be affected. In the case of war material, the cost plus profit basis has given way to fixed prices as an inducement to reduce prices, through lower costs.

The German citizen is prevented from spending his money in a number of ways. Taxation yield has risen from 17.7 milliard Reich marks in 1938/39 to 32 milliard Rm. in 1941/42. The national income, of course, has also risen, but the percentage of the national income taken by taxes has risen from 22 per cent to 28 per cent. There has been heavy government borrowing, amounting to nearly 50 per cent of the current expenditure, from banks, and other institutions where funds accumulate.

Then there are the so-called "iron savings", deducted from workers' wages and "blocked" until one year after the war. The response to this has been small and the amount raised is only 4% of the total savings. The general campaign for savings has been more successful and last year deposits increased by 11.5 compared with 2.3 milliards Rm. in 1938.

Other Government methods of absorbing surplus purchasing power include the postponement of industrial replacements, the amounts set aside being lent to the state, the registration and calling up of certain shares and prevention of German municipalities increasing their debt redemption, which would put more money into the accounts of businesses and private individuals.

All this, of course, is accompanied by the most strict civilian rationing. Visitors to Germany say the shop windows are full of goods—but you cannot buy them without permits which are nearly impossible to get. Civilian consumption last year was about one quarter less than in 1938, and it must be remembered that even in the earlier year Germany was already on a "guns or butter" basis.

Germany has exacted considerable contributions from the conquered countries. Last year these occupational charges were estimated at Rm. 10-12 milliards or about one-eighth the total German expenditure.

Many Weaknesses

The weaknesses in this structure are numerous. The chief is that real costs are rising, due to various reasons including labor shortages, blockade, transport difficulties, sabotage, the effect of bombing and the necessity of using ersatz materials.

Other dangers are the sabotage and general slackness in occupied territories working for Germany. This reduces the flow of goods and increases the strain on the general economy. There is evidence that German peasants are by-passing official regulations and that in occupied territories, peasants are hoarding.

I have mentioned the psychological effect of the heavy national debt arising from memories of the inflation. The disclosed debt of Germany has risen from 39.1 milliard Rm. in August, 1939, to 137.7 milliard Rm. in March, 1942, and it is estimated that it is now about the same as at the end of the Great War. If the undisclosed debts were added, the figure would greatly exceed this.

Finally, the very thoroughness with which Germany has organized its finance gives the structure a certain brittleness. Everything depends upon minute supervision and the ability of the controls to act. The position may remain, at any rate outwardly, stable until there is a reverse. Then the break-up would probably be rapid. The German people may not fully understand it, but the stability of their financial position, even from the short term view, depends upon their being victorious. Memories of inflation make it necessary for their financial controllers to talk delicately to them, but this fact is being hinted at in an effort to spur them to more work and greater sacrifices.

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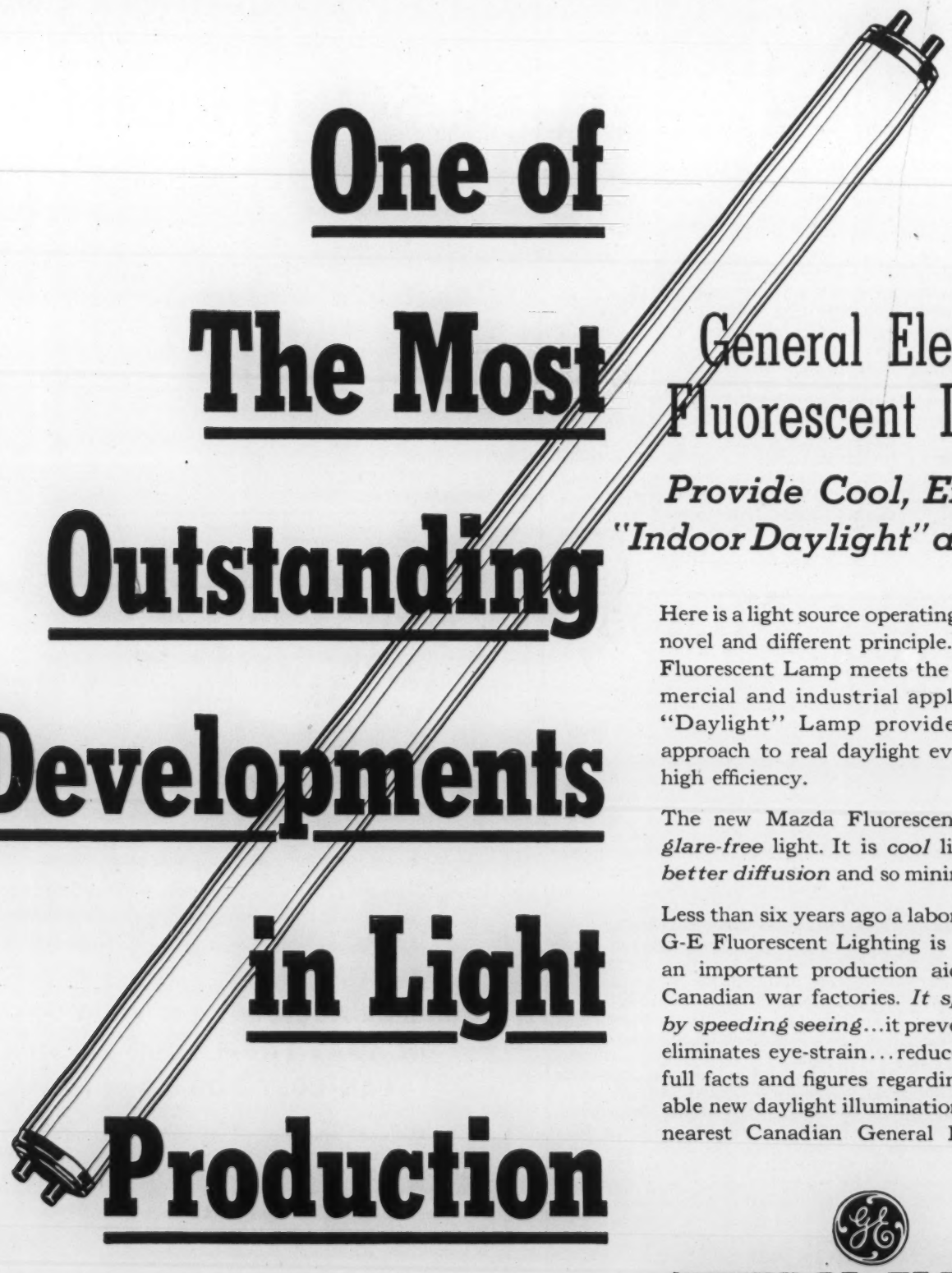

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